"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,656—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1899.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and most Completed Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	19th "
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler	22nd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th June, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,140	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,660	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,566	7th Sept., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd July 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 28, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Ambert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	———	29th Aug. 1899
HENRI MARTIN	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
SALAZIE	4,235	Negie	26th July, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 6th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 11th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 28th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 6th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th June, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
BORMIDA	G. Delaya	2,000	18th July, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—
Intermediate Class only ..... Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561; nine months, Rs. 612.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

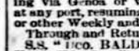
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "TICO. BALDUINO," Tons 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 15th July, 1899. Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22 June, 1899.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER on or about 30th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th May, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SULTAN	2,881.	Bohnsack.	7th July.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, MADEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY and SOUTHAMPTON
CAPE TOWN

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 15th June, 1899.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliste" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEERS AND STOUT.

	Cash. Bots. Rs. a.	Cash. ½ Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. ½ Bots. Rs. a.
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Sons ..... Per dozen	7 4	5 0	8 2	5 10
BASS'S BEER, by Stone L. G. A. ..... "	6 14	4 12	7 12	5 6
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Sons ..... "	7 12	5 4	8 10	5 14
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co. ..... "	7 12	5 4	8 10	5 14

. TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling of Bass's Beer and Guinness's Stout. In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling is considered much the best, commands the higher price, and has by far the largest sale.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER,
(IND COOPE AND COMPANY'S.)

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per dozen Qts.	5 8	6 2
Do. Pts.	3 14	4 6
Per case of 3 dozen Qts.	16 0	18 0
" of 6 " Pts.	22 8	25 0

Bottled specially for TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

PILSENER BEER.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Beck's ..... Per doz. Qts.	6 0	6 12
" ..... " Pints.	4 4	4 12
" ..... Per case of 4 doz. Qts.	23 0	26 0
" ..... " of 8 " Pints	33 0	37 0

IMPORTERS OF
GENUINE DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANYONE who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	Per box	14 0
Monicos Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15 0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10 0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12 8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes:—				Cash. Rs. a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			Per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	"	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	"	6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100	"	4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	"	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY.
KEMP'S AERATED WATERS
ARE PREPARED
Under highly SANITARY CONDITIONS and from the FINEST MATERIALS.
PERFECTLY FILTERED WATER
and ABSOLUTELY CLEAN BOTTLES
Only are used—and every precaution is taken to secure
DRINKS OF THE FINEST
FLAVOURS OF FULL and UNIFORM STRENGTH and of the HIGHEST POSSIBLE STANDARD of QUALITY.

SODA-POTASH and ÆRATED WATERS ..... Per Dozen 12 annas.
All other kinds, SWEET and MEDICATED ..... Re. 1
DELIVERED FREE in Town.
6 Dozen PACKED FREE for Steamer or Rail transit.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PROMPT RELIEF
Can be OBTAINED by the use of
KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP
In LUNG COMPLAINTS,
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.
SIMPLE COUGHS and COLDS Yield at once to its CURATIVE POWER.
Containing no INJURIOUS ingredients, it is PREFERABLE to the NUMEROUS IMPORTED REMEDIES of more or less HARMFUL Character, and is SUITABLE for ADULTS and CHILDREN alike.
Re 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL
AT
POONA.

MARCKS & CO., LD., beg to notify that the POONA BRANCH of their Business will be REMOVED on or about the 15th July, from No. 11, Arsenal Road

TO NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA,

Directly opposite. The NEW SHOW ROOMS being MORE COMMODIOUS, BETTER LIGHTED and BETTER SUITED for arrangement of Stock than the present premises,

MARCKS and Co., Ld., can assure their Patrons and the Public of a display of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PLATE, PIANOFORTES, BICYCLES, &c.,

such as has never been made in Poona.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD,
POONA.

PRICKLY-HEAT LOTION.

This will be found most beneficial in allaying the irritation caused by the troublesome skin affection known as "Prickly-heat." Applied with a sponge immediately after bathing, it affords almost instantaneous relief. It may be freely used on infants ... ... Per bot. Rs. a. 1 0

PRICKLY-HEAT MIXTURE.

Recommended by Dr. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia. Is certainly efficacious and no harm can result from its use. The "Prickly-heat Lotion" should be used at the same time... Per bot. 1 0

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price: Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS
ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs. a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6 0
Crest and Motto	8 0
Crest and Monogram	10 0
Monograms only from	5 0
Address Engraved one line, any style	4 0
Address two lines, any style	6 9

Estimates sent for three or more lines.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs. a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour do.	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze do.	2 0

VISITING CARDS, PLATES AND PRINTING.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved	4 0

Other lines, such as Address Club, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs. a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2 0
REGIMENTAL CRESTS { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.	
CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.	

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS.
PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of Twelve per cent., equivalent to Rs. 60 per Share, declared at the Thirty-fifth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after the 10th July, 1899, to Shareholders on the Register, at this date, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Head Office, Bruslia, 28th June, 1899.

SHROFF BROTHERS'
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

COMMENCES 1st JULY.

GREAT BARGAINS !!!

In all Class of Goods.

PRICE LIST FREE BY POST,

Apply 27, Hornby Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.

LIVE STOCK IMPORTATION ACT IX of 1898.

UNDER instructions from Government, the public are INFORMED that the Government of India have decided that no action is to be taken in India under the LIVE STOCK IMPORTATION ACT IX of 1898, and that no Quarantine will be enforced against horses imported from the Australian Colonies.

J. BRODIE MILLS, Vety-Major, A. V. D.,
Principal.
Government Veterinary College, Bombay, 18th June 1899.

SALVAGE SALE of SUGAR and Molasses, ex ss. "Irena," from Mauritius, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., in the open Shed, Victoria Dock, opposite No. 3 Shed, on the 1st proximo, at 2 P.M., as under :—

About 2,600 Bags Sugar, damaged by water.
About 140 Bags Sugar, damaged by fire.
About 4 casks of Molasses, damaged by fire.
A quantity of damaged wood suitable for firewood, damaged by fire.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882, and the KASAULI READING and ASSEMBLY ROOMS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, in Liquidation.

NOTICE to Creditors to come in and prove their debts.

You are hereby required to come in and prove the debt claimed by you against the above named Association, by filing your affidavit or affirmation, and giving notice thereof to me on or before the 15th day of July next.

E. M. HEARN,
Kasauli, 26th June, 1899. Liquidator.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Re-gilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LESSEE.....C. P. KHUTAO, ESQ.

Under the directions of
F. M. O. MAVEN, ESQ.

MONDAY, 3RD, TUESDAY, 4TH, THURSDAY 6TH, AND FRIDAY, 7TH JULY, 1899.

GRAND GREAT AND GLORIOUS PERFORMANCE OF

MISS ADA MAVEN'S Co.

Incorporated with the

AUSTRAL COMEDY
AND
BURLESQUE COMEDY Co.

Direct from Australia per S. S. Peluz. Rgt. Lintpold.

OUR SUCCESSES SO FAR,

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, a No. 1 Sea Road, Malabar Hill, by order of the owner, the very valuable and handsome substantial black-wood and teak-wood household furniture, elegant English-made double Cee sitting hunter lyre-d open carriage, by Lawrie and Marner, handsome English-made rubber tyred steel wheel cab from with open side-hood, by Gill, of London, Rail cart, by Joan Carr, one pair of handsome chesnut bay Arab horses, a handsome walor mare, sets of English double and single harness, harmonium by Ramsden, square piano, by Austrian iron safes, large musical box, pictures, rich Japanese and English table ornaments, garden plants in pots, etc., lately the property of SIR. SHAMJEEBHAI AKHAI.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, consisting of Japanese curiosities, such as ivory and mother-of-pearl pictures and panels, flower vases, garden seats, stands and flower pots, cups, saucers, tea and breakfast sets, panel sets, table ornaments, silk handkerchiefs and sarres, Bohemian glass centre pieces, flower vases, fruit and flower plates, fancy fans, cottage piano by Soundy, marble clock, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE EQUITY OF REDEMPTION IN THE VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHIPPI GHAUL OF BALAJI SHAMSHET STREET.

By order of Mr. Baba Luxman, the receiver appointed in suit No. 149 of 1897, and in pursuance of the order, dated the 15th day of December, 1898, in the said suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st day of July, at 5 p.m., the Equity of Redemption of Lakshmi, widow and executrix of Raghavji Mowanda, the first defendant in the said suit, in the following immoveable property, subject to the claim of Manji Currim, the mortgagee of the said property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, a portion of which admeasuring two kathis is fazendari land, belonging to Damodhur Mohunjee, and the remainder of which is Government freehold or pension and tax land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Balaji Shamshet Street, Chinpee Gully, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 238 and one-third square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north, by the said Balaji Shamshet Street or Shinpee Gully, on or towards the east, formerly by the house of Sodha Dalsa Tailor, and now by the house of Ramchandur Luximon Dalsa Tailor, on or towards the south by a public hollaksore passage and on or towards the west by the house of Dharamsey Khimji which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Tribhowandas Ruttonjee Mody and Runchordas alias Narondas Tribhowandas Mody, and are now in the occupation of Ladkibai abovenamed, or her tenants, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 823, new No. 2555, and Survey No. 1320, new No. 1912, the said messuage, tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 54, 55, and 56, Ward No. 592, and which said hereditaments and premises are particularly declared in the plan annexed to an indenture dated the 9th day of April, 1891, and expressed to be made between the said Tribhowandas Ruttonjee Mody and Runchordas alias Narondas Tribhowandas Mody of the one part, and the said Ladkibai of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulji and Raghavji, Attorneys for the receiver, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

33 chests, black tea.
The property of Mr. W. C. Barclay, consisting of dining table, chairs, meatsafe, sideboard, sofa, easy chairs, iron bedstead, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, square piano by Schiedmayer, stove, spring mattress.
One large steel triple locker trunk.
The property of a solicitor—
A number of law books.
The property of a furniture merchant closing business, consisting of chairs, tables, glass cupboard, meatsafe, sideboard, iron and wooden safe, etc.
By order of the manufacturers, Messrs Barfoot and Co., of Leicester, England—
N & R B 146—1 case 105 dozen brown cotton half hose.
148—1 case 115 dozen military half hose.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor—
ex Raventhaler,
S A M P and Co., 1-3—3 cases gun and sun burners.
ex Rudesheimer,
S A M P and Co., 4-5—3 cases gun and sun burners.

AT 2 P.M.

2 premier bicycles, model Z. 24 and 26 inches frames, 28 inches equal wheels all complete, little used (26 inches with plated rims and gear case.)
1 second-hand strong victoria.
1 " office brigam
1 strong built double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand mail phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Action at their Rooms on THURSDAY, the 13th proximo, at 2 p.m., the stock in trade and effects of the late Bora Abdoolali Abdool Hoosein, consisting of silk graphic prints, lithographic ones, Persian school books, glass door cupboard, book-shelves, stools, tables, sewing machine, etc.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHINCHPOOGLY, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July, 1899, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Jardesir Cursetjee Powalla, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of December, 1895.

All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 3,705 1-4 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land revenue under pension and tax No. 606, together with the messuage, tenement, bungalow, and dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward, No. 799 and Street No. 93, and all which premises are situate at Chinchpogy, and on the east side of Earl Road, at Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east partly by the ground belonging to the heirs of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymon and partly by the ground formerly belonging to Premchand Roychund but now to Jairaj Peerbhai, on or towards the west by the aforesaid Parel Road, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Anundrao Venayek but now of Coverjee Hatvari, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Sir Pharia Tow, and were formerly in the occupation of Heerjeebhoy Jairaj and assigns, and are now in that of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khareshedjee D. Sorabjee, Attorney to the mortgagee, at his office No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

PECLORODYNE.—The Great Lung healer Cures Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc.—LINDON & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents—MARUKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Make any length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

REMEMBER, our ANNUAL SALE Commences 1st July. All Goods at ENORMOUS REDUCTION. Great Barzains in Useful and Fancy Goods, Plateware and Toys, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

TYPE WRITER ACCESSORIES—Sole Agents for India for "MITTAG & VOLGER: Webster's Star Brand; Eliason Automatic Duplicators, and Stencil Papers.—The BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 14, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NOTHING LIKE A TRIAL—You must have tried COFFEE of other makers but you are earnestly requested to give a trial to DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCCA COFFEE at R.-1-4 per lb., and you will be perfectly satisfied with it. This Coffee is Guaranteed to be free from Chicory or any other substance like it. It has a reputation of 13 years as second to none in the market. Send for it and you will be a regular buyer.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and Clare Road Byculla.

WORTH TRYING.—Our Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35; Tennis Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24; Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85; Dress Shirts, 6 for Rs. 30. Best West End Styles.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street

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CHOICE TEA MIXTURES.—A first Class INDIAN TEA, rich and delicious in flavour, at the Moderate Price of 1 Re., 14 As., 12 As., and 11 As. per lb., in Tins; an enormous reduction on 5 lbs. and upwards, at Messrs. MORTON MAJOR and Co., Agents, Bombay Tea Association, Ld., No. 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LINDON & CO.'S OUTSTATION DEPARTMENT.—All Chemicals and Drugs can be supplied at short notice at very Moderate Rates. Special Discount allowed on large orders.—LINDON & Co., Chemists, Frere Road, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by A. J. DESAI DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

COMPANION ORGANS, improved model, 1895, by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., London, and Story and Clark with knee swell, suitable for Churches or Chapels, Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work :—(1). Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected. Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road.—Apply to Messrs. A BHUJAJI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation.—Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Honnesty Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

WANTED, COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Canarese, Tamil, Mauyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE.....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE.....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 3 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... "	0 10

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Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden str..ngs, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. So sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of the wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....	" 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE, AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL,
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Garette," Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of old and unserviceable Stores at the Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 11 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that on and from SATURDAY next the 1st July, 1899, the TIMINGS of the UP THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS will be SLIGHTLY ALTERED between PALGHAR and BOMBAY.

There will also be some SLIGHT CHANGES in the TIMINGS of trains between RUTLAM and UJJAIN and WADHWAN and ANAND.

On and from the same date the timings of the Local Suburban Trains on "Sick Days and Sundays" will be revised.

Full particulars may be ascertained from the Short Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th June, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 25th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Amarind Lane Fort, on MONDAY the 10th day of July, 1899, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1898.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1899, and to fix their remuneration.

5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

મુળજી જેઠાની મુ૦,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st June, 1899.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 27th June, to 10th July, 1899, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

THE PREMISES lately occupied by the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, at 15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, are now

FOR SALE or TO BE LET.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that, an AUCTION SALE of the lease to the OPIUM Farm of the District of Thana, for one year commencing from 1st August, 1899 and ending on 31st July, 1900, will be held in the Collector's Bungalow, at Thana, at 12 NOON, (Madras time), on the 8th July 1899, on the following conditions:—

1. The farm will be sold to purchasers of opium from the Government Depôt and will be bound for MAXIMUM and MINIMUM Retail Rates, the maximum being Rs. 25 above the Government sale-rate, and the minimum being not less than that rate.

2. The farmer will not be called upon to pay any Establishment contributions as levied hereto-before.

3. The amount of the whole licence fee will be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments on the 1st of each month.

4. Forms of Tenders containing other conditions as incidental to the sale may be seen on application to the Collector, to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, or at the offices of the 22nd Mahals of Ahmednagar, Mahim, Basse in and Kaira.

5. The final disposal of the auction tenders will rest with the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any lower bids or to accept as surety any bidder who may be considered unfit to conduct the farm successfully.

R. P. BARROW,
Collector, Thana.

Thana, 22nd June, 1899.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe the leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtainable elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 26m. Sun sets, 6h, 49m. High water, 4-20m, 4-30s. Low water, 10-6m, 11-12s.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 5, viz., 1s. 4d. per rupee.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.—In our account of the annual meeting of this company, Mr. Alexander McKenzie was misreported in his speech moving a vote of thanks to the staff. He made special reference to the capacity of Mr. Carter, the manager, who, he said, controlled every detail of the immense business with remarkable ability.

BURGLARY AT BHENDY BAZAAR ROAD.—A Mahomedan, of Bhendy Bazaar Road, locked up his room on Wednesday and went out. On returning home at 10 o'clock, the same evening, he discovered that the place had been broken into, and seven English sovereigns and gold ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 77, stolen from a box. The matter is being investigated by the police.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The quarterly general meeting will be held in the hall of the Wilson High School, Khetwady, to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m. Programme:—(1) Congratulations to the Rev. Dhanjibhai Nowroji on his completing the Diamond Jubilee of Baptism; (2) Paper by the Rev. T. Nathoji; (3) Welcome to the C. M. S. Indian Christian Delegates, Rev. W. Sutul, B.A. (Agra), Rev. S. Nihal Singh, B.A. (Allahabad), Rev. W. Clark, B.A. (Madras), to the Centenary Celebration of the C. M. S. in England; (4) Addresses by the Delegates.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Messrs. Shroff Brothers, of Hornby Row, Fort, have this day issued with this paper their handbill for the class of articles they deal in and which are to be sold off during the annual clearance sale, which commences to-morrow. Thousands of articles will be given away, they say, at less than cost price to make room for new goods, and as their popular prices are so well known throughout India, a further great reduction on the same prices will be a rare opportunity to intending purchasers, as some of the goods are to be cleared at 33½ per cent. on the regular prices.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT.—Mahomed Ahmed Madan, a cloth merchant, having his place of business at Chuckla, has made a report to the police that, on the evening of the 25th instant, he directed his servant, Haji Ali Haji Cassum, to go to the firm of one Nanachund Jaggonath, of Kolbadevie Road, to collect outstandings amounting to Rs. 725. As the servant did not return, complainant, after waiting for him for some time, proceeded to the above merchant's firm and there ascertained that the money had been paid to the servant. The servant has since absconded, and every effort is being made by the police to trace his whereabouts.

ASSAULT ON A WIFE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sanderson charged Ramchod Khushal with causing hurt to his wife, named Hastenbai. The complainant stated that, yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, while she was cooking in her mother's room, the accused came in, caught hold of her by the arm, and dragged her away. He then took a penknife out of his pocket, opened the blade, and aimed a blow with it at her throat. She suddenly turned round, when he struck her on the wrist of her right hand, causing a wound. The accused then threw the knife out of the window. The complainant proceeded next for help, and the accused was subsequently secured by some of the witnesses. The accused stated in his defence that he wanted to take his wife with him to his house, and for that purpose he held her by the hand. In the struggle a glass bangle broke, which caused her wound. He denied he had a knife with him. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, characterised the assault as a cowardly one, and sentenced the accused to four months' hard labour.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN CARPENTER.—John MacMillan, a European carpenter, aged thirty-five years, employed on board the steam-ship Inchmons, died, yesterday morning, at half-past 7 o'clock, in St. George's Hospital, where he had been removed on the 21st instant, suffering from injuries to his spine. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry at the hospital, yesterday, regarding the death of the deceased. It appears from the evidence of Inspector Walton, of the Dock police, that, about 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 21st instant, MacMillan was working on the top of a water tank on board the vessel, and that as the cover of the tank was being lowered on to it, he stepped back to get out of its way and fell into No. 3 hold, a distance of about eight feet. He was removed to St. George's Hospital, where MacMillan was found to be suffering from injuries to the spine. He also complained of pain between his shoulders and loss of power of the arms and legs. He was detained under treatment, but gradually grew worse and died yesterday morning. The medical evidence went to show that the death was due to dislocation of the spinal column. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence.

A DRUNKARD DROWNED.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Tardeo Road, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner on view of the body of Bapoo Appa, a labourer, aged about thirty years. Deceased resided with his brother at Tardeo Road. He was a drunkard. On Tuesday evening, he went out in company of three friends to drink. About 10 p.m., his friends returned to Tardeo Road without him. They were all drunk, and one of them had his hands and feet tied and was carried by the others. When questioned about the deceased, they said they did not know. No inquiries regarding him were made that night, but on the following day his brother commenced searching for him. That day he could not trace his whereabouts, and next day he continued the search. The body of the deceased was then discovered floating in the well near the house. The police had the body removed, life being then extinct. It was stated in evidence that Bapoo was seen staggering along the Tardeo Road on the previous night, about 10 o'clock, and it was evident that while in that state he fell into the well near his house. A verdict of accidental death by drowning while under the influence of liquor was returned by the Jury.

EVILS OF POLYGAMY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Jai, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased was one of the two wives of one Tookaram Trimbuck, a bullock cart driver, and resided with her husband at Dongree Street Cross Lane. Tookaram's other wife resides at Nowroji Hill, the rent of her room being also paid by him. He married the latter woman about thirty or thirty-five years ago, and the deceased about three years ago. On Sunday last, Tookaram proposed the deceased that they should all live together as he could not afford to pay rent for two rooms. Jai would not consent to the proposal, and she became gloomy and dejected. The following morning Tookaram left home for his work, but did not return home in the evening, and slept that night in his stable. On Wednesday morning, Jai went to the stable and obtained four annas from her husband for household expenses. The same day, about midnight, Tookaram went home and found deceased unconscious. He informed the police, and the latter had the deceased removed to J. J. Hospital. On examination at the hospital she was found to be suffering from opium-poisoning. From the evidence of a licensed vendor of opium, of Dongree Bazaar, it appeared that Jai had purchased from his shop half-a-tolah of opium on the previous evening. The woman died in the hospital the same evening. A verdict of suicide was returned by the Jury.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—Rao Saheb Balaji Ramchandra Paranjpe, Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate, has been appointed a member of the Taluka Local Board of Moorbad, in the Thana District.—Gabriel Da Silva, Assistant School Master of the Roman Catholic School, who was charged with assaulting a child, was tried by the District Magistrate, and on conviction sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, on Monday last.—Rama Sive, a Bhundari, has been arrested for stealing wooden sleepers from the premises of the Railway company at Bandora. He is now being tried at Thana by Mr. Wood, the Magistrate of the Division.—A Bharata Gowndi, who was attacked with bubonic fever in Charai and removed to the plague hospital on the Bhewndy Road for treatment, died there, on Monday last.—On account of the appearance of plague cases in Thana, several well-to-do persons have left their houses and gone to reside in the nearest villages. There are two patients in the plague hospital at present.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

A PRIESTESS OF THE BHOI COMMUNITY.

JAIKORBAI WIDOW VS. JAGANNATH DEVJEE.

THE plaintiff stated that one Madhowjee Nana, of Bombay, died many years ago, leaving three sons, Devjee, defendant's father, Purshotum, and Jagjivan, husband of Jivibai, "alias" Dahibai, surviving him. Madhowjee was hereditary priest of the Bhoi community, known as the Bhois of twelve villages, and was entitled to the income derived from the fees paid by the Bhoi community upon marriage, death, and other occasions. After the death of Madhowjee Nana, his sons were the hereditary priests and were entitled to the income. Disputes, however, arose between them, and were the subject of a suit in 1846. The matters in difference were referred to arbitration in March 1846, and an award was made in April 1850 by Mr. Larkins, the umpire. By the award, the office of priest was divided between the three sons and one Nathee, a cousin of Madhowjee Nana, and they were to officiate by turn one year each. The estate of Madhowjee was divided, and his three sons became separate and passed mutual releases. In 1850, one of the sons, by name Jagjivan, died intestate, and his widow, Jivibai *alias* Dahibai, had ever since enjoyed as his heiress to the property left by him, and had officiated as priestess of the Bhoi community, according to her turn, and received the income until the year 1893. Jivibai and the defendant became entitled to, and had for many years past been officiating every alternate year as priest of the Bhoi community. Owing to certain disputes between Jivibai and defendant, the latter disputed her right to officiate as priestess of the Bhoi community, alternately with him. Jivibai, before her death in June 1897, had adopted, in 1894, as a son to her husband, one Kalla Jagjivan, who since the death of Jivibai, had been and was entitled to the right of priesthood. Kalla Jagjivan also died in January 1898, leaving behind him his widow Jaikorbai, the present plaintiff, as his heir and legal representative according to Hindu law. The defendant disputed Jivibai's right as well as that of her adopted son Kalla to officiate as priest, now disputed the right of the present plaintiff, and usurped for himself the office to the great damage of the plaintiff. The plaintiff, therefore, prayed for a declaration that she was entitled to the office of priest of the Bhoi community alternately every other year with the defendant, that the defendant might be restrained from usurping the office during the year of her turn, and for damages. Messrs. Chunilal Setalvad and Mahomedbhoy Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Chandulal and Dayabhai, appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Manker, Karsondas Chubildas, and Jamietram, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the defendant.

The defendant, by his written statement, admitted Jivibai's right to officiate as priestess, but submitted that, in consequence of certain events that had happened between Jivibai and the Bhoi community, and owing to certain resolutions passed by the caste forbidding her from officiating as priestess, the plaintiff was not entitled to officiate as priestess, and to receive the income and fees derived therefrom. The defendant said that Jivibai was not entitled to adopt Kalla as her son under the Hindu law and that the latter would not be entitled to the rights of priesthood, &c. Defendant denied the plaintiff's right to officiate, and denied that he instigated the members of the Bhoi community to forbid Jivibai from officiating as priestess. Defendant said he was officiating as priest of the Bhoi community under their instructions and directions given to him by a writing dated 30th July 1894.

Mr. Setalvad, in opening the case, said the court had jurisdiction to entertain such suits, and cited several cases in support of his argument.

Mr. Manker, for the defendant, addressed the court at great length on the question of jurisdiction, and in support of his contention cited several authorities.

Several witnesses were examined for the defendant as to the resolutions passed by the Bhoi community forbidding Jivibai from officiating, and requiring the defendant to act as priest.

His lordship, in delivering his judgment, referred to the facts of the case, and remarked that the cases cited by the learned counsel for the defendant were on all fours with the present case. His lordship held that the resolutions passed by the Bhoi community were not in any way capricious and were properly passed by them. The court held under the circumstances that it had no jurisdiction to interfere with a caste question like the present one. The court did not see the necessity for deciding the other issues, including that of the adoption of Kalla. The plaintiff had admitted the right of the Bhoi community to select any priest they liked to officiate for them; and the evidence before the court also showed clearly that they had such right. The court, therefore, dismissed the suit with costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

CLAIM FOR SERVICES RENDERED.

MANMOHANDAS DAMODER VS. PURSHOTUMDAS MUNGULDAS NATHURJON.

THE plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 4,205 from the defendant, partly as damages and partly for work done under a Gujrati writing, alleged to be signed by the defendant. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Branson, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that for some years past, he had been performing services for the defendant, who used to pay him divers sums. On the 16th February 1895, the defendant agreed to employ plaintiff under the terms of a Gujrati writing signed by the defendant. Plaintiff performed the agreement on his part, acted as a kind of companion, drafted letters, read newspapers, read and explained to defendant the Municipal Act, and advised him in general matters. Defendant had frequently acknowledged the plaintiff's services, but had not paid him anything under the agreement except Rs. 50. On the plaintiff pressing him to pay, defendant became cool towards him, and ultimately denied the execution of the agreement. Under the circumstances, plaintiff claimed judgment.

The defendant denied signing the agreement referred to, or that any such agreement was ever made or contemplated by him. He denied that the plaintiff ever performed the services for him as alleged. He denied that he paid plaintiff Rs. 50 under the agreement. The only sum he had paid him was in respect of money borrowed by defendant, and sent to plaintiff from Matheran. Defendant denied that the sum of Rs. 4,205 or any sum was due from him to the plaintiff, and prayed that the suit be dismissed with costs.

On the case being again called on, the defendant went into the witness box, when Mr. Rivett-Carnac said that he was glad to inform his lordship that the parties had, in accordance with a suggestion of his lordship, come to an amicable arrangement. Mr. Ghandy and Mr. Nanu were to settle the matters in dispute out of court. He therefore applied, by consent, to withdraw the suit.

The suit was allowed to be withdrawn accordingly.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Chief Justice presided, yesterday morning, at the Criminal Sessions, to continue the enquiry into the charge of doing a rash and negligent act preferred against Joseph Dolben, an engine driver in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. The jurors were all in their places, except one, Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins, Dock Master to the P. and O. Company.

The Chief Justice said that a serious difficulty had arisen owing to the indisposition of one of the jurors who had been empannelled on the preceding day (Wednesday). The only question to be considered was what course to adopt under the circumstances—whether to adjourn the case till Friday, or to discharge the Jury and go into the case again, or keep the present eight jurors and add another juror to their number.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the prosecution, said it was important that the eight jurors should be retained on the panel. He, however, left the matter entirely in his lordship's hands.

Mr. Young, for the defence, said personally he was in favour of the trial being adjourned for a day at least. It would be a wearisome thing for the present Jury if the case had to be gone into *de novo*.

The Chief Justice said he did not think he could do more than allow the case to stand over till Friday. If Mr. Hopkins was not then able to attend, the trial must proceed before another Jury.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

"DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR" is caused by want of the natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark "Lion, Net, and Mouse."
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 20th June:—

In accordance with the notice on the Agenda, the Chairman proposed that the Hon'ble Mr. Bazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., be appointed a member of the Finance and Establishment Committee.

Resolution—Sanctioned.

CHOWPATI.

Read letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, dated 2nd May 1899, saying that the land on the Chowpati Estate of that Trust in the angle of the old Chowpati Road and the Queen's Road is being used by the Port Trustees for the storage of fire-wood, sand, &c., and that the tenant of the house opposite the wood-stack has complained of the nuisance, and requesting that orders may be issued to have the land cleared as early as possible, adding that the City Trust could, if necessary, arrange to let plots between the house and the foot of the hill on temporary lease for the storage of wood.

Read report from the Traffic Manager, dated 17th May 1899, forwarding a plan showing the plot of land referred to, together with a demi-official letter from the Trustees' Engineer, pointing out that the plot in question belongs to the Port Trust, and that it was offered to Government some time ago for sale or exchange, but nothing came of the offer, and expressing the opinion that if the Trustees cannot utilize the corner, Government may again be addressed on the subject in view to the land being transferred to the Improvement Trust. Submitted the plan as also the demi-official letter from the Engineer above referred to. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated May 1899, stating that since writing the above he has had an opportunity of seeing the plan of the Chowpati Estate in the office of the City Improvement Trust, wherein the plot in question is shown as vested in that Trust.

The Chairman explained that the plot of land referred to is vested in the Port Trust, and the assumption by the City Improvement Trust that it is included in the land of the "Chowpati Estate," handed over by Government to that body (*vide* Schedule C of Act No. IV. of 1898), is obviously a mistake; that the site measures 243 square yards, and being small and isolated is of little use to the Port Trust; that in 1863 the Trustees' Resolution No. 4 of 1863) for this reason it was offered to Government either at a valuation or in exchange for land elsewhere; that Government declined the offer for reasons stated in the accompaniment to the Collector's letter No. L.R-1744, dated 19th July 1898, but it might suit the City Improvement Trust to take it over; and that as the City Trust has no land in a suitable locality to offer in exchange the plot in question might be offered to them to buy outright, and proposing to address the Chairman of that Trust accordingly. Submitted the correspondence between the Government and the Trustees above referred to.

Resolution.—It should be explained that the apparent assumption in the Secretary's letter No. 940, dated 2nd May 1899, that the site referred to is vested in the City Improvement Trust, appears to be a misapprehension, as the site is the property of the Port Trust; but endeavours will be made to prevent the land being put to any use that may be a nuisance to the neighbouring tenants. An offer to sell and transfer the site to the City Improvement Trust, at a valuation to be considered hereafter, should be made.

THE "BLUE BELL."

Submitted Trustees' Resolution No. 133, dated 9th May 1899, suspending the issue of orders regarding the loss of the Light-house tender "Blue Bell," until the report of the Engineer was received. Read report from the Engineer, dated 29th May 1899, stating the circumstances under which the tender "Blue Bell" was lost, and concurring with the opinion expressed by the Port Officer that the wreck was due to an error of judgment on the part of the tindal in attempting to make the landing place on a dark night with a light wind and an ebb tide; that the tindal was also in fault for having the life-buoys in the hold fastened on in the cock-pit, and that he is also to be blamed for leaving his vessel while five passengers still remained on board; that the tindal, joined the Government Reclamation Works on December 1st, 1871, and was the tindal of "Blue Bell" since 1890, when she was launched; that during this long service there is nothing on record against him, and that, like the Khalasies employed in the workshops and on the flotilla, he is considered a temporary servant and not entitled to pension, and recommending that he be dismissed from his post, but on account of his long service he may be deemed eligible for employment as a Khallasee in the workshops when a vacancy occurs; stating that the value of the spars, rigging, &c., recovered from the wreck is estimated at Rs. 407-8-0, which, together with the amount standing to the credit of the vessel in the Depreciation Fund, viz., Rs. 6,200, would be sufficient to build a new vessel in her place; that during the year 1898-99 the "Blue Bell" was employed on light-house work for 34 days, and that Rs. 535 were expended for wages, stores, &c., and charged to flotilla maintenance, while the earnings amounted to Rs. 34 only; lastly, forwarding a list of the property lost by the crew and passengers, and recommending that the men be allowed compensation amounting to Rs. 70-7-0 in all, as was done in the case of the capsizing of the "Faerie" in 1898. Submitted copies of the statements made by the tindal and the crews and passengers of the vessel and the list of the articles lost by them. Read the proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—The tindal should be dismissed from his appointment as such, but may be re-employed on shore when a suitable vacancy occurs, and at a rate of pay not exceeding Rs. 12 per mensem. The crew and passengers should be compensated for the loss of their property, excluding the cash said to have been lost. It will not be necessary at present to replace the "Blue Bell."

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Pilotage statement.

	Per week ending 16th June 1899.	Total from 1st April to 16th June 1899.	Per week ending 16th June 1898.	Total from 1st April to 16th June 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	21	217	21	249
Do. piloted out of harbour	17	219	25	238
Do. transported	15	169	27	220
Do. attended to	4	16	2	34
Do. warped	..	15	2	19

PLAGUE MEASURES IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Raikar, of Chewul, in the Alibag taluka, whose case I cited in my letter on the above subject in your issue of the 16th instant, draws my attention to some inaccuracies in the account I copied from the "Mumbai Vaibhav," and requests me to correct the same. He has also sent me a number of papers, including copies of notices he was served with, his replies thereto, and the proceedings in connection with his case before the Huzur Deputy Collector. It appears from these papers that Mr. Raikar was not prosecuted for refusing to evacuate his house after a plague case had occurred there, but for not evacuating it again when, after a residence of several weeks on his farm, he reoccupied it. Mr. Raikar's contention is that his son, who died of plague in his farm-house outside Chewul, on the 27th of April last, was not attacked in his house at Chewul, and therefore the latter could not be said to be infected. The boy went from Bombay on the 21st of April and lived with his father at a village, called Longhar, about eighteen miles away from Chewul. Having had an attack of fever there, he was removed to the farm-house, outside Chewul, on 25th idem, where he died two days later. On the 4th of March, Mr. Raikar received a notice from the Mamlatdar requiring him to have his house ready for disinfection the next morning by 10 o'clock. He replied the same day, stating that as he was in mourning then, he should be allowed four days' time, after which he himself would do the necessary white-washing, &c. The next morning, at 7-30 a.m., however, the District Magistrate and other officers were on the spot, and in the presence of a *punch* broke open the house and disinfected it, in Mr. Raikar's absence. More than a month after the above event, Mr. Raikar, having to celebrate the Ramnavami festival, and finding it most inconvenient to live in his farm-house any longer, reoccupied his house on the 12th of April. On the same day he received a notice from the District Deputy Collector to evacuate it within twelve hours. He replied and prayed for permission to stay where he was. The permission being refused, he petitioned the District Magistrate, but before he had received any reply the Rao Saheb Mamlatdar instituted the proceedings already referred to against him before the Huzur Deputy Collector. The High Court has to pronounce its opinion on the case, and therefore it would be premature to make any comments, but we may meantime earnestly hope that Government officials will see that their actions cause no unnecessary anxiety to the people whose welfare they have at heart.—Yours, etc.,

June 29. R. L. GHARAT.

FROM the 17th to the 23rd instant, 3 Europeans, 4 East Indian, 12 Native Christians, 221 Hindus and 43 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 283; the death-rate being 32·5 and the mean for the ten previous years being 34·1. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague *nil* cholera *nil*, small-pox *nil* measles 6, fevers 60 dysentery 42, diarrhœa, 7 and other causes 168.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

THE CONVENTION OF 1884.

APROPOS the present crisis in the Transvaal, it will be interesting to reproduce the full text of the Convention in London of 1884, which is the "Magna Charta" of the Boers' liberties and the right of British suzerainty:

A Convention between her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the South African Republic.

Whereas the Government of the Transvaal States, through its delegates, consisting of Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, President of the said State; Stephanus Jacobus Du Toit, Superintendent of Education; and Nicholas Jacobus Smit, a member of the Volksraad, have represented that the Convention signed at Pretoria on the 3rd day of August, 1881, and ratified by the Volksraad of the said State on the 25th October, 1881, contains certain provisions which are inconvenient, and imposes burdens and obligations, from which the said State is desirous to be relieved, and that the south-western bounderies fixed by the said Convention should be amended, with a view to promote the peace and good order of the said State and of the countries adjacent thereto; and whereas her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has been pleased to take the said representations into consideration: Now, therefore, her Majesty has been pleased to direct, and it is hereby declared, that the following Articles of a new Convention, signed on behalf of her Majesty by her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa, the Rt. Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and on behalf of the Transvaal State (which shall hereinafter be called the South African Republic) by the above named delegates, Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, Stephanus Jacobus Du Toit, and Nicholas Jacobus Smit, shall, when ratified by the Volksraad of the South African Republic, be substituted for the Articles embodied in the Convention of 3rd August, 1881; which latter, pending such ratification, shall continue in full force and effect.

ARTICLE II.

The Government of the South African Republic will strictly adhere to the boundaries defined in the first Article of this Convention, and will do its utmost to prevent any of its inhabitants from making any encroachments upon lands beyond the said boundaries.

The Government of the South African Republic will appoint Commissioners upon the eastern and western borders, whose duty it will be strictly to guard against irregularities and all trespassing over the boundaries. Her Majesty's Government will, if necessary, appoint Commissioners in the native territories outside the eastern and western borders of the South African Republic to maintain order and prevent encroachments.

Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the South African Republic will each appoint a person to proceed together to beacon off the amended south-west boundary as described in Article I of this Convention; and the President of the Orange Free State shall be requested to appoint a referee, to whom the said person shall refer any questions on which they may disagree respecting the interpretation of the said Article, and the decision of such referee thereon shall be final. The arrangement already made, under the terms of Article XIX of the Convention of Pretoria of the 3rd August 1881, between the owners of the farms Grootfontein and Valleifontein on the one hand, and the Barolong authorities on the other, by which a fair share of the water supply of the said farms shall be allowed to flow undisturbed to the said Barolong shall continue in force.

ARTICLE III.

If a British officer is appointed to reside at Pretoria or elsewhere within the South African Republic to discharge functions analogous to those of a consular officer he will receive the protection and assistance of the Republic.

ARTICLE IV.

The South African Republic will conclude no treaty or engagement with any State or nation other than the Orange Free State, nor with any native tribe to the eastward or westward of the Republic, until the same has been approved by her Majesty the Queen. Such approval shall be considered to have been granted if her Majesty's Government shall not within six months after receiving a copy of such treaty (which shall be delivered to them immediately upon its completion) have notified that the conclusion of such treaty is in conflict with the interests of great Britain or of any of her Majesty's possessions in South Africa.

ARTICLE V.

The South African Republic will be liable for any balance which may still remain due of the debts for which it was liable at the date of annexation, to wit, the Cape Commercial Bank Loan, the Railway Loan, and the Orphan Chamber Debt, which debts will be a first charge upon the revenues of the Republic. The South African Republic will, moreover, be liable to her Majesty's Government for £250,000, which will be a second charge upon the revenues of the Republic.

ARTICLE VI.

The debt due as aforesaid by South African Republic to her Majesty's Government will bear interest at the rate of three and-a-half per cent from the date of the ratification of this convention, and shall be repayable by a payment for interest and sinking fund of six pounds and nine pence per £100 per annum, which will extinguish the debt in twenty-five years. The said payment of six pounds and ninepence per £100 shall be payable half yearly, in British currency, at the close of each half-year from the date of such ratification: Provided always that the South African Republic shall be at liberty at the close of any half-year to pay off the whole or any portion of the outstanding debt.

Interest at the rate of three and-a-half per cent on the debt as standing under the Convention of Pretoria shall, as heretofore, be paid to the date of the ratification of this Convention.

ARTICLE VII.

All persons who held property in the Transvaal on the 8th day of August 1881, and still hold the same, will continue to enjoy the rights of property which they have enjoyed since the 12th April 1877. No person who has remained loyal to her Majesty during the late hostilities shall suffer any molestation by reason of his loyalty; or be liable to any criminal prosecution or civil action for any part taken in connection with such hostilities, and all such persons will have full liberty to reside in the country, with enjoyment of all civil rights and protection for their persons and property.

ARTICLE VIII.

The South African Republic renews the declaration made in the Sand River Convention, and in the Convention of Pretoria, that no slavery or apprenticeship partaking of slavery will be tolerated by the Government of the said Republic.

ARTICLE IX.

There will continue to be complete freedom of religion and protection from molestation for all denominations, provided the same be not inconsistent with morality and good order; and no disability shall attach to any person in regard to rights of property by reason of the religious opinions which he holds.

ARTICLE X.

The British Officer appointed to reside in the South African Republic will receive every assistance from the Government of the said Republic in making due provision for the proper care and preservation of the graves of such of her Majesty's forces as have died in the Transvaal; and, if need be, for the appropriation of land for the purpose.

ARTICLE XI.

All grants or titles issued at any time by the Transvaal Government in respect of land outside the boundary of the South African Republic, as defined in Article I, shall be considered invalid and of no effect, except in so far as any such grant or title relates to land that falls within the boundary of the South African Republic; and all persons holding any such grant so considered or invalid and no effect will receive from the Government of the South African Republic such compensation, either in land or in money, as the Volksraad shall determine. In all cases in which any native chiefs or other authorities outside the said boundaries have received any adequate consideration from the Government of the South African Republic for land excluded from the Transvaal by the first Article of this Convention, or where permanent improvements have been made on the land, the High Commissioner will recover from the native authorities fair compensation for the loss of the land thus excluded, or of the permanent improvements thereon.

ARTICLE XII.

The independence of the Swazis within the boundary line of Swaziland, as indicated in first Article of this Convention, will be fully recognised.

ARTICLE XIII.

Except in pursuance of any treaty or engagement made as provided in Article IV of this Convention, no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the South African Republic of any article coming from any part of her Majesty's dominions than are or may be imposed on the like article coming from any other place or country; nor will any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation into the South African Republic of any

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 29.

At yesterday's allotments of Indian Council Bills in London there were R-. 8,60, 000 allotted to Calcutta, Rs 19,00,000 to Bombay, Rs. 10,40,000 to Madras, at 1s 4d., 8 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to the extent of Rs. 1,70,000 to Calcutta, Rs. 4,30,000 to Bombay, Rs 6 00,0 0 to Madras, at 1s. 4 1-32d., 8 per cent. of the tenders at which rate were accepted. Extra allotments were made of Rs. 1,50, 00 of Bills on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-32d.; and of Rs. 1,00,000 of Transfers on Calcutta, and Rs. 2, 0,000 on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-16d. It was announced that Rs. 50,00,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was 1-16d. higher, at 1s. 3 13-16d.

Consols declined -8 per cent yesterday, to 107 13-16. French Rentes remained at 101 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime lower, at 25·19 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 114; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1-8 per cent, to £67 1-2. Bar Silver continued at 27 11-16d. per oz.; and in New York at 60 1-2 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent. lower, at 4·87 1-2 dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 36 3-4s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, in a steady market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 15,00 bales; and the Importe. 5,000 bales. Prices were stationary. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 6 1-16 cents per lb.; September Futures declined 6 points, to 5·54 cents, and December 4 points, to 5·68 cents. the Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales,

There has been a dull feeling in our local cotton market to-day. Exporters bought some 600 bales; and the mills 900 bales. Forward prices were given at Rs. 158 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 128 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January; Rs. 137 for "Good" Broowngger for May.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,189 bales.
Wheat	32,082 cwts.
Linseed	6 643 "
Rapeseed	9,688 "
Poppyseed	2,094 "
Castorseed	2,767 "
Rice	3,830 "

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1 32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Bills were taken; but the enquiry for Bank Paper was very limited, the market closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d. per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s 4 5-32d. "
Francs	1-70 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are steady at 100 13-16 for Cash, and 101 for the settlement, with 94 for Threes.

SHARES.—The market has been closed to-day out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. James H. Sleigh.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer, Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 1-2
Bar Silver	27 11-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, JUNE 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies left here day before yesterday evening.

The N. Y. K steamer Muke Maru left Colombo for Bombay, on 29th instant.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 20th June, 1899, as compared with the statement of 13th June, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	June 13. Rs.	A.	P.	June 20. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000	0	0	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,18,71,993	13	3	2,21,70,302	15	3
Other Deposits, &c.	5,54,76,201	12	2	5,41,75,140	13	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,67,955	10	1	7,59,311	7	2
Sundries	27,85,252	5	6	25,30,442	13	9
	10,92,03,526	6	3	10,92,35,194	1	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	95,66,560	0	0	1,01,24,912	0	0
Other authorised Invmts.	76,06,655	8	0	74,41,240	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,90 92 335	2	9	1,85,78,854	1	2
Accounts of Credit do.	1,84,09 689	1	8	2,02,55,312	14	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,05,30 410	11	10	1,97,18,315	5	11
Balances with other Banks	5,57 0 9	8	6	7,50 634	5	2
Cash in Transit	6,683	15	7	6,573	3	7
Bullion	13,19,610	3	9	13,20,349	8	5
Premises	9 573	9	2	9,919	3	6
Sundries	16 12 466	11	5	16,13,085	12	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,94 94 259	8	6	1,98 86 769	3	9
Do. at Branches	1,97,57,852	5	1	1,82,98 174	15	9
Rs.	10,29,03,526	6	3	10,92,35,198	1	4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Li-bon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Vessyas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.
Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.
Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.
Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bilivia.
Cable Bonny-Kamerun interrupted.
Cable laid from Swakopmund at head of Walfish Bay to Mossamedes and to Capetown.
Rates to Swakopmund two annas added to those for Capetown.
Communication at present with Swakopmund interrupted.
Shanghai wires lines through Kiangsi province and coast line south of Amoy both intermitted.
Telegrams for Southern China, will suffer delay, unless marked via Cable from Shanghai.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th June 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	28	7	0 p.m.	9	32
Teheran	29	2	16 p.m.	...	16
Suez	29	2	50 p.m.	...	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 29th June, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	45	...	1
" Karachi	...	45	...	1
" Madras	...	33	...	1

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 10th June, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles open	1,130	988	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	46,026	44,099	1,937	...	1,09,687	...
Parcels, &c.	91,674	1,21,244	...	29,570	1,85,846	...
Goods	9,348	7,993	1,355	...	...	18,016
Other earnings	1,50,028	1,76,336	...	26,308	...	...
Total for week	37,78,981	35,01,414	...	...	2,77,567	...
Aggregate						

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

PARTRIDGE.—June 17, in the Red Sea, on his return to India, per Messageries Maritimes' s. s. Oceanien, Richard James Partridge, of Bombay and Lahore, aged 44 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DE RHE-PHILIPPE.—June 23, at Lucknow, the wife of S. W. V. de Rhe-Philipe, Examiner of Accounts, P. W. D. O. and R. Railway, of a son.
MACPHERSON.—June 21, at Dehra Doon, N.-W. P., the wife of Lieutenant N. Macpherson, 2nd (P. W. O.) Gorkhas, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

, ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1899.

WHATEVER hope there might have been that the Transvaal crisis might pass without war, would seem to be dissipated by the deliberatively provocative language of Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham. When Bismarck took the King's telegram which announced that the difficulty with France had been satisfactorily arranged, and converted it into a studied insult to France, Von Moltke cried :—"That is better! It is the roll of the drum! It is the trumpet call to arms!" He would have said the same of the pronouncement of the Colonial Secretary, accusing the Government of the Transvaal of defrauding the Uitlanders by monopolies, and talking of brutal outrages constantly committed on Indians and Kaffirs from Cape Colony. There is not much evidence of a desire for a pacific adjustment in the declaration that "the misgovernment of the Transvaal is a festering sore poisoning the whole atmosphere of South Africa." If that be really the case, why should Mr. Chamberlain or anyone else hope that the efforts of Mr. Hofmeyer and the Cape Government will lead to an amicable arrangement. We are not left in doubt as to the sincerity of this conventional tribute to the proprieties, for we are told that Mr. Chamberlain also hopes that the time may never come when patience and moral pressure will become a farce, but that if it did, Englishmen would insist on finding the means to secure a result essential to the peace of South Africa—in other words, war with the Transvaal. With this view, arms and military stores are being despatched by every steamer to South Africa, and the nine thousand troops concentrated there in the last eighteen months are receiving constant reinforcements. Of course when war has been determined upon beforehand, the meeting between the High Commissioner and President Kruger at Bloemfontein, was, what Mr. Chamberlain would term, a farce. The proposals made by Sir A. Milner were, in the President's opinion, tantamount to handing over the country to the Uitlanders. The Colonial Secretary acknowledges that the object was "to give the Uitlanders immediate and appreciable representation," which comes to the same thing under the circumstances. For the purposes in view, the Uitlanders are assumed to be English settlers who, being accustomed to the franchise in their own country, find it intolerable to be politically disfranchised in the country of their adoption.

Olive Schreiner, in a passionate appeal for a peaceful solution of the present crisis, makes it clear that the conventional view of the Uitlander is as different from the reality as fiction from fact. She states that in Johannesburg there is the diverse and many-shaded population which appears in every part of the world where gold is discovered :—"The Chinaman, with his pigtail, the Indian coolie, the manly Kaffir, and the half-caste, all forms of dark and coloured folk, are here and considerably outnumber the white. Nor is the white population less multifarious and complex. On first walking the streets one has a strange sense of having left South Africa, and being merely in some cosmopolitan centre, which might be anywhere, where all nations and colours gather round the Yellow King. Russian Jews and Poles are here by thousands seeking in South Africa the freedom from oppression that is denied that much-wronged race in their own birthland; Cornish and Northumberland miners; working-men from all parts of the earth; French, German and English tradesmen; while on the Stock Exchange men of every European nationality are found, though the Jew predominates. The American strangers are not large in number, but are represented by perhaps the most cultured and enlightened class in the camp, the mining engineer and large importers of mining machinery being often of that race; our lawyers and doctors are of all nationalities, while in addition to all foreigners, there is a certain admixture of English and Dutch South Africans." The bulk of this population, especially its most valuable elements, are in Johannesburg, temporarily, to make money. They have no more idea of settling in the country than the tourists who go to Italy for change of climate and amusement have of becoming Italian subjects. That is the testimony of Olive Schreiner, who probably knows more of the Uitlanders at first hand than Mr. Chamberlain, who is anxious to go to war to obtain the franchise for them, and cheapen their dynamite.

There is another assumption which seems to be equally baseless. It is that the Government of Cape Colony and the majority of its white population are as impressed with the grievances of Uitlanders, and are as eager to overthrow the tyranny of the South African Republic as Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Chamberlain themselves. It would be very surprising if such were the case. Mr. Rhodes and his following were defeated by the Afrikanders at the last elections, and the Cape Premier is himself an Afrikander. Of course the military strength of the Empire could, if the necessity arose, subdue all South Africa. It could create a solitude and call it peace. If the Cape Dutch are against us in a war with the Transvaal, whatever success may attend our military operations, will alienate the majority of the European population of all South Africa. If there be no intention of holding all that vast territory by military force after the occupation of Pretoria and the obliteration of the two Boer Republics, it will be necessary to ask ourselves how the Queen's Government is to be carried on after our troops have been withdrawn. Sullen discontent in Cape Colony will scarcely compensate for the satisfaction of vindicating the rights of the Uitlanders to the franchise. The Cape Dutch can throw great difficulties in our way without themselves taking the field, and render the pacification of the newly conquered territory a slow and precarious process. It would be a mistake to suppose that the South Africans of British descent will display any enthusiasm for the success of an unprovoked war which would throw South Africa into anarchy, and render their position difficult in the extreme. Olive Schreiner, the daughter of English parents, and the accomplished wife of the Prime Minister of Cape Colony, speaks very empathically on this point. Asking, who gains by war? she replies :—"Not we, the Africans whose hearts are knit to England, we love all, but each soldier's bullet that strikes down a South African, does more, it finds a bullet here in our hearts. It takes one African's life, in another it kills that which will never live again." Mrs. Schreiner admits that England can win in the threatened war, for might generally conquers, for a time at least :—"I suppose it would be quite possible for soldiers to shoot all male South Africans who appeared in arms against them. It might not be easy, a great many might fall. . . . Then the war would be over. There would not be a house in Africa—where African-born men and women lived—without its mourners from Sea point to the Limpopo. But South Africa would be pacified. . . . There would be quiet in the land. South Africa would rise up silently, count her dead and bury them. She would know the places where she found them. There would be silence, but no peace." The issue is put in another way by the *Temps*, the journal which speaks of international politics with some authority. Notwithstanding present appearances, it declines to believe that the British Government will push matters to extremities with the Transvaal, and for this reason. Since the annexation of Madagascar by France, the strategic value of South Africa on the line of communications with India and the Far East is more important to England than it was formerly. That being so, it would be in the highest degree impolitic to alienate the majority of the population of European blood and thus imperil British supremacy in Cape Colony. Of course, as we have said, it would be quite possible to garrison strategic points and to hold South Africa by force, as Russia holds Manchuria. But that would be a heavy price to pay for having it out with President Kruger, or for the satisfaction of doing with British troops what the Jameson raid failed to accomplish.

THE death-rate in Bombay is now practically normal, that is, assuming that a population of 821,764 remains in the city. The total of 548 is equivalent to an annual death-rate of 32·46 per thousand. But the sanitary condition of the city is not improved; no more is public health, except in the matter of plague. Only fifty fatal cases are acknowledged to have taken place, but small-pox has been more than usually destructive, and has accounted for fourteen deaths. Measles also carried off fourteen, and remittent fever 43. Under phthisis, doubtless many plague cases are concealed, for the figures given this week, 90, are greatly in excess of the average. Affections of the nervous system are responsible for 47 deaths, as compared with an average of 38, and under affections of the respiratory organs no less a total than 99 is shown—eleven higher than the average. The plague cases are still widely distributed, though the diminution has been general and the highest local number of the week was reached in Byculla, where ten fatal cases occurred. District officers visited 7,216 houses, disinfected 580, and caused 8 to be vacated. Of 43 patients attacked, 37 were sent to hospitals, and 159 other persons removed to hospitals or camps as contacts. In this connection we may mention that many complaints have reached us as to the condition of hospitals, camps, nurses' quarters, and the roads leading to them. The temporary structures can easily be made water-tight, and pathways may be made from the quarters to the wards. The complaints are serious—not the less so, because only a few of those inconvenienced give expression to their grievances. We would urge the authorities to have these matters seen to, and without delay, lest regrettable consequences accrue. In Bombay, it seems, the type of the disease is as severe as at any period of the epidemic, nearly every case admitted into the three Municipal hospitals dying within three or four days. Mofussil returns show smaller figures, although people have been compelled by the rains to return to their houses from their temporary camps in the fields. In Nasik, however, it has been found that many cases have been deliberately concealed. No feature of the reports calls for remark except that section of it which deals with Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha country, where there has been a serious increase. How this arose is not explained, but it seems that Shahapur and Angol, near Belgaum, and Lakshmeshvar and Hebal, near Dharwar, together contributed 95 cases, against 77 in the preceding week. The remaining five cases were returned from the villages of Basarikati and Balekundri, in the Sangli State. Since the report was prepared, however, it appears from a correspondent, whose letter is published in another column, that Sangli is free, a consummation for which he gives the Political Agent the credit.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH has set forth his views on the failure of Party government in the "Nineteenth Century." He argues that a Party parliament cannot be a national council or a deliberative assembly in the true sense of the term, and this view, if somewhat startling, is undoubtedly correct. It is an arena of party strategy and rhetoric, in which the energies which should be devoted to administration are largely consumed in mere defence. Upon fundamental questions people will naturally take sides, but between such natural alignment on a question of the day, and our banding ourselves into organised and permanent parties to contend for the offices of Government and the mastery of the State, he thinks there is great difference. Mr. Smith states the malady of party government is on the increase, as politicians cannot be kept within party lines, but is it not going too far to include all sections in such an indictment? A more united party than the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists never existed. Its five years of Government have been marked by unusual cohesion amongst the rank and file. In reference to the other great party there is unfortunately much truth in the charge. The Liberal party is dissevered and rendered weak by internal dissension. It is only the shadow of its former strength, The questions of Local option, vaccination, Home Rule, the abolition of the House of Lords, and the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church are each pushed forward by more or less different sections, each clamouring for priority. The result has been that the power of the Liberal party has been shattered, and its attempts to reorganise itself and combine the discordant sections has not appeared very successful. It is all very well to state that the Liberal party will close its ranks and present a united front at the next election, but it is very improbable that even if returned to power, they could maintain a Government. During the period of 1892-94 their administration was one in which national interests and patriotism were subservient to party. Such concessions were probably not the desire of the Leaders, but they were obligatory to prevent the party being torn asunder by internal dissensions. Mr. Goldwin Smith not only cites England, but points to constitutional Europe which is strewn with the wreck of parties which have split into sections and produced total instability of government. In the United States the system has assumed the form of two great machines, under bosses, struggling for the Government with its patronage and shifting their principles and platforms according to the necessities of the fray. The result, as wailing patriotism declares, is enormous mis-government and corruption. Nobody looks for an immediate change, but Professor Goldwin Smith thinks if the party system of government shows signs of decay, the time has come for examining its foundations and considering how, in the event of its final collapse, it may be replaced by government which shall be national and not partisan.

IT is with profound regret we have to announce the death of Mr. J. H. Sleigh, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, which melancholy event occurred in Edinburgh, on Monday last. Mr. Sleigh left Bombay only five weeks ago, and appears to have proceeded direct on landing at Marseilles for London. He went to the Midland Railway Hotel on the 3rd instant. He was then suffering from affections of the heart and liver, and sent for his predecessor in the Bank of Bombay, Mr. W. Fraser, to his assistance. That gentleman did everything that was possible, and so soon as Mr. Sleigh was able to move, he was carried to Edinburgh, his sister and sons accompanying him. But he only temporarily rallied, and on Monday he expired. The news was received with great regret not only by the officials of the Bank of Bombay, but by the whole mercantile community and by the deceased gentleman's extensive circle of friends. He had been connected with the Bank of Bombay for thirty-four years, and was comtemplating retirement when he left for home. He was a skilful financier, and the Bank progressed under his management. On all questions affecting Indian currency and finance he was an acknowledged authority, his opinions having great weight with Government and its successive Finance Ministers. He was of a quiet, unassuming but essentially kindly disposition, courteous to all who came in contact with him, and his friends in all sections of the community were countless. His death will be widely and sincerely deplored.

WE understand the Foreign Office in Calcutta, which has long been in a tumbledown condition, is about to be rebuilt. The Foreign Department will next cold weather be accommodated in the building hitherto occupied by the Public Works Department.

MR. A. S. A. WESTROPP, I. C. S., has been appointed Collector, Poona.

LIEUT.-COL. SWANN has been appointed to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi.

LIEUTENANT E. F. GORDEN TUCKER, I. M. S., has been appointed a plague duty at Poona.

MR. W. H. LUCAS, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Collector and district Registrar Hyderabad.

THERE were 5 cases and 3 deaths from cholera in Karachi on the 24th instant and on the 25th 3 cases and 4 deaths.

FROM Tuesday evening to yesterday forenoon the rainfall at Allahabad was almost continuous and frequently heavy.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor will hold a Reception at Government House, Ganesh Khind, on Tuesday, 17th July, from 5 to 7 p.m.

THE services of Captains N. R. J. Ranier, I. M. S., G. A. Brownrigg, I. S. C., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

THE appointment of the Hon. Mr. S. B. Doig, M. Inst. C. E., as Chief Engineer and secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is confirmed.

MR. C. N. SEDDON, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Collector and district registrar Panch Mahals, and to be president of the Local Board for that district.

MR. H. N. ALEXANDER, Superintendent of Police, attached to the Secretariat, is granted privilege, and Mr. E. C. Cox has been appointed to act temporarily in that capacity.

THE "Bombay Government Gazette" notifies that an amendment is to be made in the rules for the port by which jiggers ("Pulex penetrans") will be included in diseases coming under the Indian Ports Act.

DR. BALDWIN SEAL of Darjiling is lying dangerously ill of pneumonia and bronchitis, contracted from exposure while visiting his patients among planters at considerable distances. Colonel Lewtas, I. M. S., is in attendance.

ADDITIONAL pensions have been paid by Government to the widows of the late Lieutenant West, 1-3rd Gurkhas, Majors Taylor, 45th Sikhs, Hickman, 34th Pioneers, O'Bryen, 31st P. I., and Bunny, 1st Sikhs, all of whom fell in recent actions.

THE Government of India, in according sanction to the construction of the Paumban branch of the South Indian Railway being proceeded with, has expressed a desire that the masonry of the bridges should be build so as to be suitable for a broad gauge superstructure.

MAJOR F. J. DRURY, I. M. S., Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, acts as Resident Physician, Medical College Hospital, in addition to his own duties, and Captain R. Bird, I. M. S., Resident Surgeon of that hospital, acts, in addition to his own duties, as Professor of Physiology of the College.

MR. J. H. TEMPLE is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Birbhum, vice Mr. Brojendro Coomar Seal, about to retire. Mr. C. R. Marindin acts as Commissioner of the Orissa Division and Superintendent of Tributary Mahals, Orissa, during the absence of Mr. G. Stevenson, who goes on furlough for a year.

Two hundered and twenty Snider carbines and 44,000 rounds of ammunition, together with 220 belts, pouches and slings as issued to Native Infantry are being forwarded to Chitral via Gilgit for the levies. Seventy of the carbines and 4,000 rounds of ammunition go to equip the personal escort of the Political Officer in Chitral.

THE plague returns for the week ending the 16th instans give 81 attacks and 54 deaths in the whole of the Mysore Province against 102 cases and 67 deaths in the previous week. The decrease is due to the decrease in the Bangalore district. The total since its first appearance in August last, has been 18, 71 cases and 15,490 deaths.

As there seems some chance of plague again increasing in Calcutta in the cold weather, it has been decided that a considerable portion of the P. W. D. shall again remain in Simla in the coming winter. This decision, however, will only affect next winter and need not be regarded as a permanent rule. Other Secretariats will move down as usual.

THE set of rules which has been drafted with a view to regulating the conduct of business in the Government of India offices in accordance with the lines laid down at the recent conference convened by the Viceroy, has been further considered in detail by the Secretaries. After this it may shortly be expected to be put into print, and to become the law of the offices forthwith.

THE Railway Defence Committee, consisting of Mr. F. R. Upcott, President, Mr. H. C. Fanshaw, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Murrary, Majors Finnis and Mullaby, Royal Engineers, members, with Lieutenant E. Wace, R. E., Secretary, will meet on the 7th of July. The question of how far Volunteers can be used in assisting to defend railway bridges and tunnels in case of emergency is one of the main questions to be considered.

IT is said that the rainfall up to date in Darjiling is less than that of last year, an almost incredible assertion, however backed it may be by St. Paul's School observations, for no resident in Darjiling can remember so wet a season as this has proved. The tea gardens round have suffered considerably from lack of sun. On the other hand, in the valleys the rainfall is moderate, and the quality of tea manufactured specially good.

CAPTAIN LEMESURIER, I. S. C., Political Officer in Sikkim, who has been touring about his district since he took over the appointment, recently paid a short visit to Darjeeling for the purpose of discussing various matters connected with Sikkim and Tibetan affairs with the Bengal authorities. Captain and Mrs. LeMesurier, who during their stay were the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Woodburn at the Shrubbery, left on Friday last.

THE Aryan observes a contemporary is apparently as far off as ever from finding a birthplace. Most of us are content to think of him as coming from a somewhat vague "home on the uplands of Central Asia:" others have shifted him westwards to north-eastern Europe, and now Madhab Rao Vinayek Kibe Sahib writes to tell us he has found some passages in the 1st Ashtaka of the Rigveda which, properly interpreted, "clearly establish the fact that the home of the Aryans must have been in the North Polar regions." Whether the interpretation will be as demonstrative to other savants is another question. In any case the Aryan is a fact and so is the Aryan brother.

FROM a resolution in the "Assam Gazette" it appears that there was a serious falling off in the number of primary vaccinations made in the Province during 1898-99, the greatest decrease taking place in Sylhet. It is suggested that this decrease was really due to the fact that there were less children to vaccinate. At least the Resolution says there was a high rate of infantile mortality in the district, together with a decrease in the birth-rate. But, statistics apart, the most interesting fact mentioned in the Resolution is that Mr. Cotton has authorised, in favour of the vaccine lymph manufactured at Shillong, the abandonment of all further attempts to introduce vaccination with fresh calf lymph at district headquarters.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 27 was 548, giving a death-rate of 32·46 per annum per thousand as against 29·99 the corresponding period of last year, and 31 13 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 44 died from fevers; 14, small-pox; 14, measles; 90, phthisis; 47, diseases of the nervous system; 99, affections of the respiratory organs; 29, diarrhœa; 9, dysentery; 35, still-born; 8, old age and debility; 4, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 15; Brahmin, 7; Lingeat, 1; Bhattia, 1; Hindu of other caste, 276; Hindu outcaste, 63; Musalman, 143; Parsee, 17; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 16; Urasian, 1; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 145 as against 214 the corresponding period of last year, and 289 the average over the past five years.

THE "Educational Review," a Madras publication, is very angry at recent criticism in an English Review pointing to certain University defects in India, and concludes that the charges must be confined to the Punjab University. The Editor, however, is at pains to remark that he has no hesitation in saying that the statements, that native members of the senatorial bodies frequently endeavour to reduce the standard of qualification interfere with the discretion of examiners, and overcome the test of an examination by means of grace marks, "are utterly inapplicable to each and all of the Indian Universities." And yet in the same breath the Punjab University authorities are called upon to rebut a charge reflecting so much discredit on their administration. "It points," we are told, "to a most disgraceful state of affairs, and the sooner the Punjab University disproves the charge, or amends its ways, the better." This is something incoherent.

AN extraordinary dacoity case was heard in the Allahabad High Court on Tuesday. Of five men captured two were Lance-Duffadars in the 8th Bengal Cavalry and two belonged to the Rampur State troops, while the fifth was a professional dacoit. The approver, in addition to being a Lance-Duffadar in the 8th Bengal Cavalry, had risen to the responsible position of Colonel's orderly. The plot of the men was to kill a money-lender, who had sold up some relatives of one of their number, but fortunately for him. the money-lender was from home, and the dacoits contended themselves with looting his premises, carrying away money and valuables worth nearly Rs. 14,000. The share taken by the Colonel's orderly was discovered in a curious manner. Antic pating that there would be some difficulty in his getting leave to join the other dacoits, a bogus telegram was addressed to him to the effect that his house had been robbed. Overlooking the importance of such a document at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, he put it in his haversack, and after the division of the spoils lent his haversack to another dacoit to carry off his share of the booty. The latter dacoit was caught, and the incriminating telegram, still in the haversack, led to the arrest and confession of the Colonel's orderly. The High Court, had no hesitation in confirming the sentences of 10 years' rigorous imprisonment passed on the dacoits by the lower court.

THE "Moniteur de la Flotte" gives a very interesting account of the journey ing of the gunboat Faidherbe, Sub-Lieut

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

MR. FISCHER'S MISSION BELIEVED SUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Mr. Fischer has concluded his mission to Pretoria, and after having an interview with Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British Agent, has returned to Bloemfontein.

Nothing official is likely to be published till the meeting of the Transvaal Volksraads, on Monday next, but it is believed that Mr. Fischer's mission has been successful.

JUNE 29.

A meeting attended by 4,000 citizens of Capetown has strongly supported the policy of Sir Alfred Milner in regard to the Transvaal.

THE RETURN OF DREYFUS.

HIS WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

The French Government is surrounding the arrival of Dreyfus in impenetrable mystery in order to avoid any hostile demonstrations.

The whereabouts of the cruiser Sfax, which is bringing the prisoner home, is kept secret.

ITALIAN POLITICS.

JUNE 28.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies by 208 against, 138 votes has approved the policy of the Ministry on the question of promulgating measures of public safety by Royal decree, prior to such measures receiving Parliamentary approval.

AUSTRALIANS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

The cricket match, Australia vs. Derbyshire, played at Derby, has resulted in a victory for the visitors by an innings and 249 runs.

COUNTY MATCHES.

Kent has beaten Nottinghamshire by 365 runs.

Lancashire defeated Yorkshire at Sheffield by 59 runs.

The following matches have ended in drawn games:—Somerset vs. Gloucestershire, Sussex vs. Surrey, and Essex vs. Hampshire.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S STAKES.

JUNE 29.

The following is the result of the race for the Princess of Wales's Stakes run for to-day, at the Newmarket First July meeting :—

Duke of Westminsters Flying Fox	1
Sir F. Johnstone's Royal Emblem	2
Prince Soltykoff's Ninus.....	3

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 29.

The P. and O. Company s. s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 23rd instant, left here, at 4 a.m., to-day.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

The Viceroy's autumn tour is not yet settled. It is not known, therefore, whether he will visit South India.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

It is stated that H. H. the Gaekwar will shortly visit Europe, the Maharani of Baroda having been advised to go to one of the German watering places for the benefit of her health.

Prior to his departure the Gaekwar will probably pay a short visit to Peshawar and Rawalpindi.

REORGANIZATION OF THE KHYBER RIFLES.

The following complement of officers have been selected for the two battalions of the Khyber Rifles as recently reorganised :—Commandant, Capt. F. Barton, from the Guides Corps. Two Seconds-in-Command, Captain P. C. Elliott, from Lockhart Guides, and Lieutenant A Ferguson Davie, 3rd Sikhs. Two Adjutants, Lieutenants A. C. Steward, from the Guides Corps, and A. L. Bickford, from the 2nd Punjab Infantry. Quartermaster, Lieutenant R. F. Warburton, from the 5th Gurkhas. This officer is a son of Colonel Warburton, of Khyber fame.

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INDIAN MARINE.

Captain Gwyn, Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, whose appointment would ordinarily expire next August, has been granted an extension to 1st March, 1900.

MADRAS MEDICAL STORES.

It is now definitely decided to maintain the present Medical Store Depot at Madras.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A New Royal Warrant regulating the pay and promotion in the Army, dated 30th ultimo, has been issued at Home, and is expected to reach India shortly.

Lieutenants Lonsdale, East Lancashire, Bareilly, and Hill, West Riding Regiment, Bangalore, are likely to be appointed to the West African Regiment.

Lieutenant Randell, 23rd Punjab Infantry, is transferred from the Punjab to Madras Command.

The Command of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, vacated by Colonel Conninghame, has gone to Lieutenant-Colonel W. O'Molly ; Major Western becoming Second-in-Command, and Majors Unwin and Shaw and Captain Chaldecott, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Squadron Commanders, respectively.

Lieutenant W. T. A. Stewart, Staff Corps, officiates as Wing Officer, 20th Bombay Infantry.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Prainier officiates as Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and Mr. W. Houghton as Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, vice Messrs. Pope and Moyle, on leave.

CHANGE OF APPOINTMENT.

Mr. E. C. Cox, District Superintendent of Police, Sind, is posted to Poona, where he succeeds Mr. Alexander on special duty.

THE DEFAULTING POSTMASTER.

SENTENCE REDUCED.

LUCKNOW, JUNE 29.

The sentence of five years' imprisonment passed by the Sessions Judge, Rai Bareili, on the village postmaster for misappropriation, has been reduced by the Judicial Commissioner's Court to two years, on the ground that the Post Office building was utterly unsuited for the purpose, and unsafe. The appellant was, therefore, compelled to take home with him every night the cash balances and stamps, and hence he was tempted to misappropriate the same, and allege the removal of the amount by burglars.

THE DHULIA MURDER CASE.

ONE MORE WITNESS ALLEGING POLICE PERSECUTION.

DHULIA, JUNE 29.

The trial of Mr. N. M. Purvez, on the charge of causing the death of his servant, named Kashiram, by giving him blows, was resumed, to-day, in the Court of the First Class Magistrate. The Government Pleader appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by the Hon'ble Mr. Garud and Mr. Sonawalla, conducted the defence.

On the last occasion the hearing was postponed on account of the absence of a witness for the prosecution, a dhobie in the service of Mr. Purvez. It was then insinuated by the prosecution that the witness had been spirited away by the defence. The insinuation was then repelled by the counsel for the defence as base and unfounded, and, as stated by the counsel, to show bona-fides of the defence and with a view to meet the prosecution on its own ground, he had expressed his willingness to allow the prosecution to put in as evidence in these proceedings the statement made by the absent witness before the Mamlatdar. The prosecution had declined to adopt that course then ; whereupon Mr. Taleyarkhan had remarked that if his extremely fair offer, which had been made with a view to shorten the proceedings, was not accepted then he would not repeat it again. The court had stated that it would make a note of the offer made by the defence to put in the statement.

The witness dhobie being produced in the court, to-day, Mr Taleyarkhan applied that Mr. Greenaway, the Assistant Police Superintendent, sitting in the court, as well as the other policemen about may be ordered out of the court during the witness's examination, as the demeanour of the witness clearly showed that he was greatly afraid of the policeman in and about the court, and as the witness had come directly from police custody.

The Government pleader objected, but the court ordered all the policemen away, and as for Mr. Greenaway's presence, it was arranged that witness should not stand facing that officer, but stand aside.

With this arrangement the police officer was allowed to remain in the court.

Witness then said he did not know deceased, but had seen his dead body. He had made statements to the police and Mamlatdar, but they were all false. He had been forced to make those statements by the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan, witness said he had been brought in custody by the police, last night. He was made to sleep in Fouzdar's house, and the Fouzdar had there told him that the butler and the boy having changed their statements, he would arrest them on a warrant and get them sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment, and that if witness also changed his story, he would be similarly dealt with.

Witness, in the midde of the cross-examination, and when Mr. Greenaway had left the court-room, burst into tears, and asked the Magistrate what he was to do if the police beat him to-night.

The Magistrate assured witness, and said he was free to go anywhere he liked.

The prosecution having closed the case, court questioned Mr. Purvez, and took down his replies. He said he never saw Kashiram on the day he died. While at beach, on being informed, he went up and saw Kashiram dying. Believing it to be sunstroke, he had ordered brandy and onion and cold water to be applied. Some people had asked his permission to be allowed to dispose of the body, but he had refused, saying that as the death was sudden, the police patel must be informed.

The Magistrate said he would read the papers, and adjourned the case till to-morrow.

DISTURBANCE AMONGST KHOJAS AT KARACHI.

POONA, JUNE 29.

It is reported here that a serious religious disturbance has broken out amongst the members of the Khoja community at Karachi and threatens to assume a serious aspect. There are two parties in the community which are hostile to each other, owing solely to their variance on some religious questions. Lady Ali Shah, mother of his Highness Sir Sultan Mahamed Shah, Aga Khan, receiving a telegram to the effect that the religious quarrel has assumed a serious aspect, left at once for Bombay.

On enquiry in Bombay, our representative was informed by Mukhi Camaria Ismael that Lady Ali Shah has been in Bombay for a long time and that she has received no telegram of the alleged disturbance at Karachi. Probably the report is untrue, for if any uncommon or unusual occurrence took place the local agent must have received a wire from his Highness' representative at Karachi.

There are two factions among the Khojas. One party belongs to "Ashnu Ashire Shiah," i.e., the believers in the twelve "Imams." The others are the followers of his Highness the Aga Khan, and are called Ismali Shians, who believe in the six Imams. They do not believe in the other six Imams, which succeed them. One Lalji, a leader of the Ashnu Ashire, was murdered about 20 years back, and since the time the relations between the rival factions continue to be strained.

Our Karachi correspondent, however, wires :—On Friday morning last, a fight occurred at the Khoja Jamatkhana, in consequence of religious differences between two factions of the community over the right to pray in a certain part of the Jamatkhana, but without serious results to either party.

Resultant upon this, however, complaints have been filed by both parties before the City Magistrate, and the hearing fixed for 3rd July.

The leading members of the community concerned are Basrio Fuddoo Mukhi, Ramzan Jan Mahomed Lalji, and Nazarali Ramzan.

The headmen of the community are very reticent in divulging the facts, owing to the existence of the bitter feeling between two factions which places the informers in a serious position.

THE PILWAI RIOTS.

APPEAL AGAINST ACQUITTALS.

BARODA, JUNE 29.

In the Pilwai Disturbance Case, Judge Sarangpani, in the Lower Court, acquitted many of the accused. The Government have now appealed against some of the acquittals. The case of the three men of the Bilodra village, who were acquitted, is now proceeding. Mr. Maneckjee Mody, barrister-at-law, argued against the order of acquittal, and Mr. Furdunjee Pestonjee Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, supported the Judge's order. Mr. Maneckjee Mody commented at considerable length on the Lower Court's judgments, and argued that the order of acquittal was opposed to the facts of the case. Mr. Mody's speech extended over five hours. Mr. F. Pestonjee Taleyarkhan, in supporting the acquittal order, argued that the Lower Court acted fairly on the evidence. He drew the Court's attention to the damaging admissions made by the witnesses for the prosecution in cross-examination in the Lower Court which justified the Court in rejecting their evidence as unworthy of credit. Mr. Taleyarkhan's speech commenced yesterday, and not being over, will continue to-day.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN S. GRIMSTON, 18th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed Station Staff Officer of the Kohat Kurram Force.

Lieutenant G. Deans is appointed Adjutant of the 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment vice Captain Owens.

Colonel Fawcett, Army Medical Corps, has been ordered to Egypt.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

RESUME OF WEEK'S MATCHES.

LONDON, JUEE 9.

THE AUSTRALIANS VS. M. C. C.

On Monday the match between the M. C. C. and the Australians drew a big crowd to Lord's Ground. The M. C. C. put an extremely good team into the field, but the county matches at Tonbridge and Sheffield prevented them having on their side either Ranjitsinhji or F. S. Jackson. The Australians left out Gregory, Laver, and Johns. Choice of innings fell to the M. C. C. In the early part of the day some admirable batting was shown, Townsend and Gunn playing particularly well. Grace, who scored his 50 in an hour and twenty minutes and was out second wicket down at 72, was also seen to considerable advantage, but he was lucky, giving a chance of being caught and bowled when he had made 15 and a chance to the wicketkeeper standing back to Jones's bowling with his score at 20. His innings included no fewer than seven fours, three of them very fine drives. Gunn escaped being stumped just before lunch with his score at 34, but this was his only mistake. Of the Australian bowlers, Jones and M'Leod did most of the mischief. At the start of the innings Jones pitched short and bumped a good deal, but his length afterwards was much better. The Australians, on going in to bat just after half-past five, lost Iredale in the first over with the score at one, but the two great left-handed players, Darling and Clement Hill, gave a superb display of cricket, obtaining a complete mastery over the M. C. C. bowling and sending up the hundred in an hour and ten minutes. Darling was missed at slip by Woods off Attewell when he had scored 53, and when stumps were drawn the Australians had raised their score to 110 for one wicket. The batting was splendid, but Grace managed his bowling badly, putting on both Townsend and Woods before he tried Attewell. On Tuesday the Australians stayed in till nearly half-past four, carrying their overnight score of 110 for one wicket to 352. Darling and Hill, who had played so finely together for nearly an hour and a half on Monday, were separated at 130, Darling being bowled for a splendidly hit 71, in which there were no fewer than eleven fours. Hill, however, did even better than before, increasing his 50 not out to 132. In first wicket down with the score at one, he was out seventh at 278, Hearne catching him brilliantly with the left hand at slip from a false hit. Altogether Hill was at the wickets a trifle over four hours, his batting from first to last being, in its way, as nearly perfect as possible. He found very useful partners in Worrall, Noble and Trumper. Worrall played a most vigorous game, at one time driving Trott for three fours in one over ; but Noble never seemed quite master of the bowling, and took fifty-five minutes to score 17. When the Australian score reached 270, with only four wickets down, the M.C.C. looked very much out of the game, but just after this three wickets fell in quick succession to Grace's bowling, and the position became comparatively even. However, Board at the wicket and Gunn at long-on, missed Trumble when that batsman had only scored two runs, and very expensive the blunders proved, Trumble and M'Leod adding 60 for the eighth wicket in less than an hour. The M.C.C., being 107 behind, had a thankless task when they went in for the second time. P. F. Warner played very brilliantly, but lost Grace at 18 and Gunn at 56. Then at 65 Warner himself was splendidly caught low down at third man. At the fall of his wicket the game was suspended for ten minutes, the Australian team leaving the field to be presented to the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, who had arrived on the ground some time before. On play being resumed Townsend and Wynyard made a very useful stand, and sent up the hundred. However, at 103 Wynyard was easily caught and bowled, and stumps were drawn, the M. C.C., with only six wickets to go down, being still four runs behind. On Wednesday Townsend and Woods played up in splendid form for the Club, and in an hour and a quarter added no fewer than 98 runs. Just prior to the dismissal of Woods the M. C. C. found themselves nearly a hundred runs to the good with six wickets in hand, but the departure of that batsman proved the forerunner of quite a series of disasters, and whereas the total had reached 200 with only four men out, the innings was all over for 230, the last five wickets falling in 35 minutes for the addition of only 29 runs. Woods hit exceedingly well for 43, in which were nine fours, but the honours in batting clearly belonged to Townsend, who going in second wicket down overnight with the score at 56 was eighth man out with the total at 223. Moreover, he had very bad luck in the manner of his dismissal, a rising ball from Jones that would have gone well over the wicket hitting his body and dropping on to the stumps. The young Gloucestershire amateur showed far finer cricket than any of his colleagues, playing Jones with remarkable skill and confidence. A splendid start with Darling and Worrall, who ensured a brilliant victory for their side by putting on 92 in an hour for the first wicket. They hit with remarkable power and freedom, the Australian captain in his 53 having nine fours, while in Worrall's 52 were ten fours Both men showed far more driving power than had hitherto characterised the performances of the Colonials in this country.

WARWICKSHIRE VS. LANCASHIRE.

Although the wicket was in perfect run-getting condition the cricket in this match, which commenced at Birmingham on Monday was distinctly slow. Distinctly the feature of the day's play was a characteristic innings by W. G. Quaife, who for the first time this season reached the century. He went in first, and was still not out when stumps were drawn, having scored 110 towards the Warwickshire total. That it was a big performance is beyond doubt, but he is unnecessarily cautious, making his runs only at a rate of twenty an hour. Early in his career he had two pieces of luck, for he was twice missed in the slips, once by Sibley when sixteen, and again at 31 by Baker. Afterwards, however, he made no mistake, meeting all the bowling brought against him with his usual confidence and imperturbability. The brightest and best cricket of the day came from the two amateurs, Fishwick and Glover, both of whom batted in beautiful style. The former's was an absolutely faultless innings, and he helped Quaife to put on 71 runs in as many minutes for the third wicket, whilst Glover helped to add 60 in an hour for the sixth. There was considerable doubt about Fishwick being out, for he fell over Sibley just as the latter was putting down the wicket. On Tuesday Warwickshire played much brighter cricket than on the previous day, and the last three batsmen put on 71 runs in an hour. W. G. Quaife looked like carrying his bat through the innings, but just after the third hundred had been telegraphed he was finely caught at mid-off by Baker. He increased his overnight score by 38, and was ninth out having gone in first on Monday and batted altogether six hours and five minutes. Ward and Paul made a capital start for Lancashire, putting on 98 runs before the first wicket fell. Ward played stylish cricket, and at certain periods hit with unusual freedom, his strokes including five fours and four threes. Both Paul and Tyldesley had the satisfaction of reaching three figures, and strangely enough they each got out in similar fashion, being caught in the slips from the first ball in the over following the completion of their hundred. Paul was batting three hours and ten minutes without giving a chance, his second fifty being a clean and invigorating display, following upon a quiet opening. Tyldesley also played most attractive cricket, but he was lucky enough to be twice missed by Glover—once when 47 in the long field, and again nine runs later at cover-point. Towards the close he and Cuttell hit the worn-out bowling all over the field, adding 94 runs in an hour. On Wednesday the match was resumed, Lancashire, with six wickets in hand, were within 12 runs of their opponents, but their only hope of winning was to make runs quickly, and then put Warwickshire in again. This was the policy they pursued. Eccles did not do anything great, but Cuttell increased his overnight 36 by 40 runs before being bowled. After he left Baker and Baggs scored at such a tremendous pace that 102 runs were added in seventy minutes. The latter batsman was bowled just on the lunch-on interval, when the Lancashire captain decided to close his innings with seven wickets down for 474. Warwickshire were 160 runs behind, with three hours and forty minutes to play, and after Dave, had been got rid of rather cheaply, Diver and W.G. Quaife batted so brilliantly that there was every appearance of the home side making a creditable draw, Quaife making 66 and Diver 71 without either giving a chance. When Quaife got out, however, a series of disasters befel the side, Diver, Charlesworth, Walter, Quaife and Glover all being dismissed within half a dozen overs. For a moment or two Lancashire seemed to have a chance of winning, but Fishwick and Santall showed some nerve at a critical moment, and, staying together while 35 were added, saved the game for their side. The draw was greatly in favour of Lancashire.

YORKSHIRE VS. ESSEX.

On Monday at Bramall Lane the Essex batsmen gave the Yorkshiremen a long and trying afternoon's bowling and fielding in a hot sun. Doubtless bearing in mind what happened to them at Leyton in the previous fixture, when Yorkshire won by 241 runs, the visitors settled down to a steady method of batting which must have been very worrying to their opponents. Just at the outset the ground was a trifle on the slow side, after a heavy dew, and Owen and M'Gahey took thirty-five minutes to make the first 27 runs before Owen was out to a clever leg-side catch by Hunter. But always afterwards the batsmen were more or less masters of the situation. Perrin and M'Gahey carried the total from 27 to 121 without further loss, and after M'Gahey had been caught at third man at 124, directly after the luncheon interval, Perrin and Turner defied all the resources of the Yorkshire bowling for a space of two hours and fifty-five minutes. In that time the partnership produced 193 runs, and in the course of it each batsman completed his hundred. While it took Perrin three hours and thirty-five minutes to get three figures, Turner made his century in three-quarter of an hour less. Turner was at length snapped at the wicket at 317, having played a delightful innings without a fault of any kind. True, the spectators would doubtless have liked him to hit more, but Turner played his own quietly effective game to perfection. Stumps were drawn with the record at 338 for five wickets, Perrin being not out at the close, having batted for four hours and fifty minutes without giving a chance of any kind. It should be mentioned that M'Gahey got his 55 in two hours by eight fours, a three, and singles, also without giving a chance. It says much for the Yorkshiremen that, so far as one could see, they never missed a catch. On resuming on Tuesday Perrin only added six runs to his score, and the last five of the Essex men only added 30 runs, the total being 338. Haigh finished up with a fine piece of bowling, sending down 11 overs and three balls (seven maidens) for 14 runs and four wickets. The Yorkshiremen went in, and although Tunnicliffe was got rid of at 13, Jackson and Brown carried the figures to 70, and the total at luncheon was 89 for two wickets. Afterwards matters went fairly well for a time, Denton and Wainwright affording Jackson some valuable assistance, and helping him to put on 34 and 48 for the fourth and fifth wickets respectively. When 180 went up only four men were out, and the position looked by no means hopeless. But from the time Wainwright was out at 181 the Essex bowlers carried all before them, and the last wicket went down at half-past four for 220. Jackson was unlucky to just miss his hundred, as, apart from one mistake when 17, he gave no chance whatever. He scored his 97 in two hours and forty minutes by one five, 12 fours, two threes, eight twos, and singles, and was the ninth to leave, bowled by a rare good ball, at 220. Being in a minority of 148 Yorkshire of course followed on, and a disastrous time they had of it. Brown was out in the first over, and Tunnicliffe, Mitchell, and Jackson left in quick succession, four wickets being down for 21. Denton made a stand, but lost Wainwright at 33, and was himself out to a sensational catch in the deep field at 64—Huns running full speed along the boundary, and just reaching the ball with one hand. At the call of time there were six men out for 78, so that Yorkshire now, with four wickets to go down, still require 70 to save the innings defeat. Mead and Young bowled finely, and seemed to derive some assistance from the ground towards the finish. The closing stages of the game were rather devoid of interest, as Yorkshire's position was absolutely hopeless, for having lost six wickets overnight for seventy-eight runs after following on against a majority of 148, they still required seventy more to avert a single innings defeat. The innings closed for 166, and Essex hit off the necessary nineteen runs to win in the course of twenty minutes for the loss of one wicket, and the winning hit was made by Carpenter.

DERBYSHIRE VS SURREY.

The return match between Derbyshire and Surrey was played at Chesterfield. There was an attendance of some 3,000 persons to witness the opening day's cricket. Unfortunately Derbyshire could not place their full strength in the field, illness depriving them of the services of one of their prominent batsmen in William Chatterton, whose place was filled by Charles Middleton, a local professional possessing an excellent reputation as an all-round player. Surrey, on the other hand, had a capital team out, and it was not surprising to see them leave off with much the better of the day's cricket, dismissing their opponents for 136 and afterwards obtaining a lead of 59 for the loss of six batsmen. The Derbyshire innings lasted two hours and ten minutes and closed for the moderate total of 136. Surrey made a splendid start with Abel and Brockwell, who put on 74 before being separated. They both played excellently, Brockwell being the first to go, whilst Abel was third out at 90. Jephson and Hayward afterwards played equally well, and the Derbyshire total was passed at half-past five with only three men out. There were no notable stands, however, Jephson being fourth out at 148 and Hayward following him at 185. They were each brilliantly caught at the wicket. Leveson-Gower was also bowled before the stumps were drawn, so that the Derbyshire bowlers can hardly be said to have done badly on the excellent pitch. With four wickets to fall they held a lead of 59 runs, but so well did the last batsmen play up on Tuesday that they were not disposed of until luncheon, by which time they had increased their advantage into the formidable one of 248. Derbyshire went in a second time after lunch, but gave an inglorious exhibition. The innings only lasted an hour and forty minutes, and only realised 84 runs, Surrey winning by an innings and 164 runs.

KENT VS. SUSSEX.

At the opening of the annual week at Tonbridge, yesterday, winning the toss, and going in first on a run-getting wicket, the Kent eleven kept Sussex in the field for four hours and a half, putting together the very respectable total of 278. The start was disastrous, as with the score at eleven Mason, who is quite out of luck this season, was brilliantly run out by Collins from mid-off, while Alec Hearne was dismissed, at 35 just as he looked to be getting set. Then came a long and valuable stand by Burnup and Patterson, who stayed together for two hours and ten minutes, and added 147 runs. Burnup, who was third out, played the best as well as the highest innings of the day. He began very quietly, but when he had got the pace of the ground he played very finely, his off drives being very brilliant. Sussex had forty minutes batting at the close, and, thanks chiefly to Murdoch, scored 36 runs for two wickets.

On Tuesday the Sussex men, after an indifferent first innings, played up in commendable style. Overnight they had lost two wickets for 36 runs but with all their best bats left they were expected to make a good score. Such, however, was far from proving the case, as in two hours and ten minutes the eight outstanding wickets fell for the addition of 118 runs, the whole side being out for the moderate total of 154. Being in a minority of 124 Sussex had to follow on, and they began their second innings after lunch. This time the Sussex men played in a manner worthy of their reputation, staying in for the remainder of the day, and scoring 192 runs for four wickets. On Wednesday the other batsmen played up in such capital fashion that the innings did not come to an end until twenty minutes past three. In a little under three hours the six outstanding wickets put on 158 runs, the total reaching 350. Kent were set 227 runs to win, and as when they went in only two hours and fifty minutes were left for play they hardly had sufficient time in which to make the runs. The position of the sides had now become quite reversed. Were as before lunch it seemed a question of whether Kent would get Sussex out in time to win, it was now a point as to whether Kent would make a draw of it. Any doubts were quickly settled by a series of disasters that overtook Kent from the commencement of their second innings. The side were all out for 114. The innings lasted for two hours and twenty minutes. Blank took all ten wickets for 48 runs, and he, of course, won the game for his side. In accomplishing this feat he was greatly indebted to Butt, who made four fine catches at the wicket. He bowled at a great pace, and making the ball rise a good deal looked very hard to play. This is the second time this season that all ten wickets in an innings have fallen to one bowler in a first-class match, the feat being previously accomplished by Lohmann in the match between the Australians and Surrey at the Oval.

DEATH OF MR. J. H. SLEIGH.

We much regret to learn that a private telegram received in Bombay yesterday, morning, announces the death of Mr. J. H. Sleigh, secretary and treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, which occurred in Edinburgh, on Monday last. Mr. Sleigh arrived in London from Marseilles only a few days before the last mail left home, and in a letter to Mr. Begbie, the acting secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. Fraser informed him of his principal's illness. According to this communication, which is dated London, June 9, Mr. Sleigh reached London on the previous Saturday evening from Marseilles, and had been in the doctor's hands from that time. He telephoned to Mr. Fraser on the Sunday from the Midland Railway Hotel, where he always stayed when in London, asking him to go and see him there. He did so of course at once, and, finding him very ill, called in a good doctor immediately, and made all other arrangements necessary under the circumstances. On Monday, his sister and son went down from Edinburgh and remained with him until he could be removed. Mr. Fraser was hopeful of his recovery, and he said :—"I see him every day and am glad to say he is improving, and will probably be sufficiently recovered to be taken home to Edinburgh early next week." It would be wrong, he added, to say there was no danger attaching to his condition, because both his heart and liver seemed to be considerably enlarged. Still he thought there was no occasion for immediate alarm, and he was being very carefully looked after both day and night.

His friend's hopes, however, were destined not to be realised as Mr. Sleigh died in little over a fortnight after the letter, which gives the first intimation of his illness, was written.

Mr. Sleigh came to Bombay in 1865 as an assistant in the old Bank of Bombay in the time of Mr. D. Robertson, secretary and treasurer. In January 1868, when the old Bank of Bombay went into liquidation and the new one was organised, Mr. Sleigh was appointed Inspector of Branches, the duties of which office he discharged very ably and efficiently till the year 1883, when Mr. Mackintosh Balfour retired and Mr. W. Fraser was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Bank, with Mr. Sleigh as his Deputy. The deceased gentleman continued to discharge the duties of Deputy Secretary to the entire satisfaction of the board of Directors until April 1890, when, on the retirement of Mr. Fraser, he was promoted to the office of secretary and treasurer of the Bank, the selection affording general satisfaction in commercial circles. The deceased gentleman's original name was Slight, but it was changed to his present name some years ago. Mr. Sleigh was president of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association for several years, and held the post till on his departure from Bombay on furlough, having during his tenure of the office written several most valuable communications on the Currency question and given evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee. Mr. Sleigh was offered the Shrievalty of Bombay this year, but declined the honour on the ground that he was going home. He continued in the office of secretary and treasurer of the Bank till the 20th May last, on which date he proceeded home on six months' leave. It was Mr. Sleigh's intention to retire in last April, but at the pressing instance of the board of directors, and yielding to the general desire of the mercantile community to reconsider his determination, he accepted a proposal that his period of service should be extended for two years, with additional emoluments. Mr. Sleigh's services in the Bank have been invaluable, his sound judgment, long experience, and great personal popularity greatly extending the area of its influence. He was consulted by Government on financial questions of the greatest importance. On a recent occasion, he strenuously represented to the Government of India the necessity of relieving the stringency of the money market, aggravated beyond endurance by the refusal to make available for the financing of the internal trade the revenues lying idle in the Treasuries.

The deceased gentleman was most kind-hearted and amiable in private life, while as a financier, able and far seeing, he was held in high esteem. He died at the age of sixty years, and leaves behind him two sons and a daughter. The news of his death caused wide-spread regret in commercial circles in Bombay yesterday ; and the Bank of Bombay and all the Exchange Banks were closed for business in the afternoon. The meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay, which was to be held yesterday afternoon, was postponed out of respect to the memory of their deceased officer, after resolving to send a telegram of condolence to Mr. Sleigh's family.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

MR. J. W. SMITH'S VIEWS.

THE following letter to the Municipal Commissioner, from Mr. J. W. Smith, Executive Engineer Municipality, will be read at next Thursday's meeting of the Corporation :—

SIR,—I have the honour to observe that local knowledge of the six sections of the City referred to in this office No. 1285, dated 28th April 1899, combined with their death-rate and density of population as given in the following statement, have guided me in arranging the districts in the order of their urgency as put down in the concluding para. of this letter :—

Average Mortality per 1,000 population.

Sections.	Previous to Plague from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	During the Plague from 1896-97 to 1897-98.	Persons to an area.	
Mandvi.....	37·36	53·53	187·31	Docks and numerous godowns are included in this area.
Chakla	37·22	50·03	628·47	
Omarkharry..	33·41	55·89	503·85	Docks and numerous godowns are included in this area.
Dongri	39·20	52·34	111·01	
2nd Nagpada.	47·54	86·55	447·07	
Agripada	Figures for this section are not available.			

(2.) I have no hesitation in stating that Agripada is the most unsanitary of all the six sections, although I cannot obtain the figures of death-rate and population for that district separately. By "Agripada" I mean that portion of Byculla which is comprised between Mogul Road and Haines Road. There is no practical possibility of this district being improved, unless all the houses built as they are on low-lying ground with plinths lower than the nearest public streets are pulled down, the low-lying ground filled in, and a number of public streets properly sewered and drain constructed in the district, dividing it into suitable spaces for good building lines. (3). Out of the remaining five sections 2nd Nagpada is the most unsanitary, as its mortality, both before and during the plague, is the highest and its density of population is also high. (4.) As regards the other four sections a consideration of the figures in the table already given will show that they should be arranged in the following order of urgency :—1, Omarkharry. 2, Mandvi, 3, Chakla, and 4, Dongri (5) In my opinion therefore the six sections referred to in the last para. of this office No. 1285, of 28th April 1899, should be arranged in the following order of urgency :—Agripada, 2nd Nagpada, Omarkharry, Mandvi, Chakla, and Dongri.

Commenting on this letter the Municipal Commissioner writes :—

Agripada is no doubt very unhealthy and 2nd Nagpada also, but the latter may be susceptible of improvement by more efficient drainage. The undersigned is inclined to think that the more populous section of B Ward should be dealt with, in preference to the two first named, but it would be well to wait and see what areas are treated under the two street schemes, which the Improvement Trust have in hand and especially whether the recommendation of the Corporation to carry that included in a Scheme No. 2 into Mandvi is adopted.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE AGA KHAN AT ZANZIBAR.

HIS HIGHNESS Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, K.C.I.E., Aga Khan, arrived at Zanzibar on Wednesday last, by a French steamer. According to a private telegram received in Bombay his Highness was accorded a most enthusiastic reception on his landing at Zanzibar. £ 4,000 have been subscribed by his followers to defray the expenses of his visit to Zanzibar.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE AT POONA.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, held his last levee at Poona, on Wednesday evening. The following are the names of the gentlemen who attended :—

PRIVATE ENTRIES.

EUROPEANS.

Aston, Mr Henry, B C S
Barlow, Brig-Genl, J A, D A G, Bombay Command
Baimbridge, Surg-Genl, G, I M S
Brands, Lieut, G A F
Bombay, Lord Bishop of
Burnett, Major-Genl, C J
Bisset, Brig-Genl, R A
Dobbs, Lieut-Col, S C, I S C
Doran, Mr, J E
Edgerley, the Hon, Mr, S W
Forbes, Lt-Col
Giles, Mr
Harrison, Rev, P R
James, the Hon, Mr, H E M
Kirk, Major, W, Queen's Bays
Lambert, Major, D J A G
Linden, Dr B B Rt Revd
Low, Sir Robert C, Lieut Gen Commanding Forces
Low, Capt R H, D S O, A-D-C
Muir-Mackenzie, Mr, I W P, I C S
Nugent, the Hon, Mr, John
Pottinger, Mr, J C
Price, Surg-Genl, A M S
Stewart, M R B, I C S
Shepard, Mr W D, I C S
Street, Lt-Col, A W F, I M S
Snow, Mr P C H
Symonds, Mr W P, I C S
Stanton, Major H G, D S O, R A Military Sy
Tate, Mr John
Woodburn, Mr A F
Wroughton, Mr, R C, I F S

NATIVES.

Abdullah Khan, Ris-Major, Native A-D-C to Lieut-General Commanding the Bo Forces
Baig, Mirza Abbas A Mr, C S
Bhandarkar, R G, Mr, M A, Ph D, C I E
Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr
Dabadey, Khan Bahadoor Baboo, Mr, 1st Class Sardar
Dorabjee Pudamjee, Sardar Khan Bahadoor
Hosang Jamasp, Dastoor, Shams-ulama, Sardar Khan Bahadoor, P H D
Ghollay, Ishram Ramjee, Rao Saharloor, M D
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir
J Cowasjee Jehanzhier, Sir
Khandavala, Navroji Dorabji, Mr
Moodliar, Coorerswamy Vizarungum, Sirdar Rao Bahadur
Panse, G D Mr C S
Potnis, Bhivrao Mahhavrao, M, 1st Class Sardar
Purandhare, Trimbuckrao Ramrao, Mr, 1st Class Sardar
Purandhare, Sadashivrao Madhavrao, Mr, 1st Class Sardar
Ra-te Anandrao Khanderao, Mr, 1st Class Sardar
Raste, K V, Mr, 1st Class Sardar.

PUBLIC ENTRIES.

EUROPEANS.

Alexander, Henry N, Mr
Austin, R F E, Capt, R A M C
Babington, D M Capt, R A
Bagshawe, F W Mr, I S C
Bain, Mr
Barclay, E A Lt-Col I S C
Baxter, B D Capt, I M S
Bayley, W A, Mr
Beale, H Fitz G, Major, P V R C
Beatty, Mr
Bell, A W Lt-Col, 16th B I
Bell, J A Lt-Col, I S C
Benwell, C A, Mr, Sind Horse
Beresford, R Major, R W Fus
Black, Colonel
Bolam, R M Capt, 8th B I
Bolton, A H Capt, 13th B I
Braddell, J A, Vety Capt
Bovey, Mr, R E
Brandreth, Mr, L Welsh Regt
Broome, H A Captain, R A
Brown, Harry, Mr
Bridges, A H Mr, 15th B I
Brogan, T H Mr, R H A
Bromley, Herbert, Mr
Burnham, J C, Mr
Byron, John, Mr, R A
Campbell, N S Mr, R A
Carrag, R T Mr, K S L I
Carvalho, H F Mr, City Magt
Cass, Claude, Capt, K S L I
Cattley, C H, Mr, K S L I
Chandler, H G Lieut, 2nd Inf
Clarke, E Mr
Collette, L-Col, K S L I
Corker, F H Major, RAMC
Craigie, A D Capt, 1st B I
Crump, Louis Mr, I C S
Cousens, Henry, Mr
Delisle, G de S Major, 3rd Bo Lt Inty
DeMello, Cabanis, Dr
Desouza, S M, Rev Father
Dangerfield, E R Lieut, G I P R, G W G
Davie, T H M, Mr, Rl Scots
Deas, Lionel M R, Mr, I S C
Dias, E X, Dr
Dickins, W Arthur, Revd
Dundas, Capt, Royal Scots
Duncan, R W Mr, Rl Scots
Dunscombe, N B Mr, 28th Bo Pioneers
Dyson, H Burnard, Capt, Rl Scots
Eaton, R C, Col, R A M C
Edwards, S M, Capt, 2nd Bo Gren
Elwood, B P Mr, 1st Bo Lancs
Englund, Capt, Royal Fus
Field, J A F, Lieut, 28th Bo Pioneers
Fooks, Maj, I M S, Bo S & M
Fuller, W C, Captain, The Rl Scots
Garwood, J W Mr, The Royal

A CYCLIST'S CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, resumed the hearing of the suit filed by George Kelly, a Preventive Officer in the Customs, against Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., to recover from the latter, the sum of Rs. 787, being the amount of damages, consisting of the value of a bicycle which was smashed owing to the alleged negligence of the defendant or his servant, and of injury, pain and inconvenience suffered by the plaintiff. Mr. Hemming, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Ghandhi of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandhi represented the defendant.

Before the case was proceeded with, J. F. Kelly, brother of the plaintiff, appeared in Court and applied for an adjournment of the case, on the ground at his brother, the plaintiff, was not in Bombay and that he wished to engage a solicitor.

The Judge: Where has your brother gone to?

Kelly: I do not know where he is.

The Judge: Surely you ought to know something about your brother?

The applicant replied that he had obtained leave to go to Africa and left Bombay some time ago.

The Judge: Do you hold any power of attorney from your brother to appear in this case?

The applicant: No, I have received a letter from my brother, asking me to appear in court on his behalf and receive any costs or money that might be awarded to him. (The applicant here handed over the letter to the judge).

His Honour: But this is not a power of attorney, I can't receive it. Your brother must give you a written authority to proceed with the case on his behalf.

The applicant: My brother is at present at Bangalore.

Mr. Ghandhi on behalf of the defendant, applied that the plaintiff might be called upon to furnish security for costs, as he had left Bombay. The solicitor had given no ice of his application to Mr. Hemming at the last hearing.

Mr. Hemming, who was present in court, said that he had no objection to another solicitor being engaged by the plaintiff. In fact, he said, he would be glad if he was relieved from the case. Two days ago, plaintiff's brother called at his (Mr. Hemming's) office and asked him to issue subpœna to his witnesses. Mr. Hemming informed him that it was no business of his to issue subpœnas, but that man himself should do it. He was instructed by the plaintiff and not by his brother who had now appeared in court and who had been jeopardising the plaintiff's case. Mr. Hemming received a letter from the plaintiffs brother, asking him not to appear in court in this case. However, he (Mr. Hemming) had not received any instructions to that effect from the plaintiff.

His Honour observed that if Mr. Ghandhi had no objection, he would grant an adjournment, to enable the plaintiff to engage another solicitor.

Mr. Ghandhi had already given notice to the other side of his application for the security of the costs, if the plaintiff chose to remain away from Bombay he must furnish security for the costs.

Mr. Hemming said that he did not wish to proceed with the case, but desired to be relieved of it. However he had no difficulty with the plaintiff.

His Honour: Do you base your claim on neligence, Mr Hemming?

Mr Hemming: Yes, your Honour.

His Honour remarked that it was a question of law. The carriage was standing on the left side of the road.

Mr. Ghandhi said that the plaintiff's brother called at his office two or three days ago and asked him whether there were any chances of the case being settled? He replied in the negative. Mr. Ghandhi further stated to the court that he would now waive his application for security for the costs, as the plaintiff was away from Bombay. He strongly objected to any adjournment being granted, on the ground that Sir Jamsetji had come down to Bombay from Poona specially for the case. The witnesses for the defence were also present in court and he (Mr. Ghandhi) was quite prepared to proceed with the case at once.

Mr. Hemming: Will your Honour ask the plaintiff's brother, whether the plaintiff had asked him to apply for a postponement. He (Mr. Hemming) on his part, was willing to proceed with the case.

His Honour said that the plaintiff's brother had volcus standi. In despoing of the application for an adjournment the judge remarked that on the 8th May the plaintiff said that he was going to South Africa, but it no appeared, that he was still in India. It would be exceedingly inconvenient for Sir Jamsetji and his witnesses, if the case was adjourned. The plaintiff had an ample opportunity to engage another solicitor if he chose.

The case was then proceeded with and the witnesses were examined on behalf of the plaintiff, as well as the defendant.

Mr. Ghandhi, on behalf of the defendant, said that from the evidence, it was clear that the premises were sufficiently illuminated to enable the plaintiff to see the defendant's carriage from a distance. If the plaintiff ran into the carriage in the face of the illumination, he must be responsible for its consequences. Evidently, there was negligence on the part of the plaintiff and therefore he was not entitled to recover anything for the damage done to his cycle. With regard to the damage for personal injury there was absolutely no evidence. The plaintiff had failed to prove that there was any negligence on the part of the defendant. Mr. Ghandhi asked that the case be dismissed.

Mr. Hemming on behalf of the plaintiff said that the accident was due to the negligence of the defendant who had allowed his carriage to stand on the wrong side of the road and had not lighted its lamps.

His Honour in despoing of the suit held that the plaintiff had failed to prove any negligence on the part of the defendant. If there was any negligence it was clearly on the part of the plaintiff himself, which was the approximate cause of the accident. By using reasonable caution, the plaintiff might have easily avoided the accident. It was not necessary to go into the question of damages. The court dismissed the suit and certified Rs. 31, as the professional costs of the defendant's solicitor.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	13
C Market, Ghoga talao, Panaswadi, Bansiwar, Khara Talao and Kamdharwada	0	0	9
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeswar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nargada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	4
Worlee Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	6	2	65
Total plague deaths to date	16,755	49,09	
Same date last year	39	8	77

THE MUD SPORTS.

The following is the programme for Wednesday next, July 5th, commencing at 5 P.M. sharp:—

I.—Tent Pegging (a) Ponies, (b) Horses.

II.—Pony jumping open to all ponies 14'-2" and under.

III.—Bran Pie Race. Ladies nomination. Conditions will be printed and circulated on the ground.

IV.—Bicycle Sprat Race.

To be run in heats of 4.

V.—Pony Scurry open to all ponies, 14 hands and under About 2 1-2 fu longs catch weights.

In addition to the prizes given to the two gentlemen scoring the highest number of points during the season a prize is offered to the lady scoring the highest number of points.

For those desirous of practice, jumps will be put up and tent pegs available on Monday and Friday mornings.

A NEGLECTED ROAD IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I would draw the attention of the authorities to the frightful damage which the Goral-Borivli Road has suffered, and is likely to suffer, if immediate action is not taken for the repairing of the gaps and retaining portions carried away. That communication is badly in want of the following improvements:—viz., Filling in, tarring and raising the level (at the rain-way). Permit me also to state, for the information of the powers that are, that the public are greatly inconvenienced by the wretched state of the road in question.—Yours, &c.,

June 30. A CULTIVATOR.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	19 95	20 06	25 31	22 24
Thursday, June 29th	0 07	0 09	0 14	0 08
Total	20 02	20 15	25 45	22 32
Total fall to June 29th, 1898	24 75	21 61	26 70	25 14
Total fall to June 29th, 1897	12 59	12 06	13 63	13 85

It rained at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	37	0
27th, June, 1899	1	70
Total	38	70
DAMAUN.		
Previously registered	19	72
Tuesday, June 27th 1899	0	8
Total	19	80
Total up to 27th June, 98	9	49
Total up to 27th June, 97	2	68

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH OF JUNE, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature inshade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature inshade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Laboree	29·434	W	3	90·6	81·6	64	...	1·61	−0·12
Simla	27·441	SE	5	73·8	55·6	76	0·11	4·59	+1·39
Delhi	29·441	E.NE	4	83·7	77·3	89	0·56	4·16	+1·39
Agra	29·407	N.W	6	87·9	76·1	93	1·3	·24	+0·92
Cawnpore	29·401	S.W	3	85·8	76·6	91	0·01	7·41	...
Allahabad	29·386	S	3	88·6	77·3	84	0·74	5·69	...
Jhansi	29·354	S.W	6	81·5	73·6	80	1·7	14·81	+10·5
Jacobabad	29·361	S	7	11·2	86·0	69	...	0·00	−0·09
Karachi	29·458	W	16	93·8	8·8	76	...	0·00	−0·49
Jeypore	29·475	W	7	90·6	74·9	84	0·11	4·50	+2·29
Ajmere	29·478	W	11	95·4	78·6	89	0·21	3·38	+1·5
Deesa	29·518	WSW	4	99·7	79·5	69	...	1·09	−0·79
Ahmedabad	29·501	SW	6	96·3	81·4	71	...	3·45	...
Baud	29·499	WSW	4	94·3	80·4	69	...	0·65	−1·21
Jamnagar	29·528	WSW	12	92·1	82·5	66	...	1·22	...
Rajkot	29·507	W	18	94·9	78·5	73	...	0·21	+1·70
Bhawnagar	29·526	SW	17	85·9	80·7	65	...	4·51	...
Pasa	29·571	SW	11	87·1	81·8	80	0·01	3·90	...
Veraval	29·511	WSW	21	91·5	76·9	76	...	8·05	+1·17
Nagarkoh	29·553	SW	9	88·7	74·1	81	...	6·19	+0·38
Indore	29·5·1	SW	10	86·2	70·4	70	...	5·23	−1·73
Sanger	29·50	W	19	81·2	75·6	80	...	5·23	−1·27
Janudpore	29·569	W	5	82·4	78·1	74	...	4·31	...
Hoshangabad	...	SW	1	86·2	77·2	85	...	6·25	−1·50
Khandwa	29·607	W	14	90·2	78·1	63	...	2·55	−3·14
Raipur	29·5·3	S.W	6	93·4	73·6	53	...	4·16	−1·08
Nagpur	29·553	W	12	95·7	78·1	67	...	3·94	−1·29
Amraoti	29·510	W.S.W	17	92·2	76·8	67	...	3·93	−2·41
Akola	29·601	S.W	14	91·9	77·8	5	...	4·38	−0·97
Surat	29·699	S.W	6	88·3	78·1	78	0·05	10·39	+0·29
Mahigaon	29·684	W.S.W	16	91·4	74·1	72	0·1	3·09	−1·43
Bombay	29·6·6	W.S.W	...	85·7	79·8	81	0·07	26·5	+2·19
Poona	29·67	W	25	6·3	72·9	71	...	4·23	−0·32
Ahmednagar	29·653	W	21	88·1	70·5	69	...	4·77	...
Aurangabad	...	W.SW	25	89·5	72·2	74	...	4·57	...
Shahapur	29·681	W	13	86·2	74·9	57	...	7·12	−3·74
Satara	29·726	S.W	14	86·4	70·4	70	...	29·03	+3·16
Belgaum	29·719	W.SW	25	76·3	69·7	90	0·28	10·40	+3·20
Goa	29·768	N.W	12	86·0	74·1	83	0·12	28·66	...
Karwar	29·763	W.N.W	10	86·1	77·5	80	0·28	30·66	−4·79
Mangalore	29·853	W.N.W	14	90·3	78·4	74	0·7	9	...
Calicut	29·832	N.N.W	10	81·2	75·5	87	0·14	39·97	+7·69
Cochin	29·829	W	...	84·9	76·6	8	0·25	26·45	−1·00
Bangalore	29·789	W.SW	10	85·8	66·8	81	0·04	0·29	−2·51
Secunderabad	29·669	W.S.W	16	91·1	74·1	67	...	2·68	−1·96
Masulipatam	29·581	W.N.W	12	99·2	81·1	64	...	1·4	−3·91
Bellary	29·733	W.S.W	11	91·2	76·8	47	...	1·79	+0·08
Cuddapah	29·742	W.S.W	5	9·2	80·2	54	...	0·18	−3·80
Madras	29·729	W	9	90·5	79·5	68	...	0·46	−1·55
Coimbatore	29·794	W.S.W	8	89·8	71·1	81	...	0·30	+0·88
Trichinopoly	29·771	W.N.W	10	101·1	80·8	62	...	0·16	−1·38
Negapatam	29·69	W.N.W	12	94·5	78·9	69	0·25	0·25	−1·13
Coconada	29·855	W.S.W	14	87·0	76·0	82	0·35	0·39	+0·25
Aden	29·693	S.W	11	84·4	86·2	62	...	0·01	0·05

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L. Light, M. Moderate, F. Fresh, S. Strong, H. Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H., 0·47 (21·93); G. T. H., 0·09 (3·29); St. G. H., 0·19 (2·07); C. P., 0·01 (20·67).

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small and unimportant. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep.

The winds in the North-West Provinces are irregularly cyclonic while they are blowing from south-west and north-west in other places. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 25 miles an hour at Sholapur and Secunderabad, 23 at Bijapur, 24 at Bhuj, and 20 at Rajkot and Ahmednagar.

The maximum temperatures is from 4° to 6° in excess of the normal at Negapatam, Trichinapoly, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Shahapur, Nagpur and Raipur, and the minimum 4° in excess at Nagpur. The highest tempera ure in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Agra (1·37) and under an inch at Sirsa, Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jeypore, Ajmere, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Negapatam and Colombo.

The monsoon continues to be rather weak on the West Coast and rain in light or moderate showers is likely along the coast from Cochin to Bombay or Surat and also in the North-West Provinces, where the pressure is abormally low and the weather slightly disturbed and in an unsettled condition.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

THURSDAY: Pressure is steady almost everywhere. The depression in the North-Western Provinces is almost unchanged in character and position, but has extended slightly north-westwards. Rainfall has been general over Burma, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Malwa, South Konkan, East Rajputana and the Eastern States of Central India. Nowgong has received another heavy fall of six inches, making a total of twelve and a-half inches in the past 48 hours. Mangalore has received six inches. Temperature has risen rapidly in Rajputana, and fallen briskly in Bengal, Assam and the Punjab. It is largely below the normal in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. Winds are irregular in Bengal and are strong on the North Bombay Coast and Lower Sind. They have strengthened slightly on the West Coast.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th June.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dec. Fah.	inches 29·675
Temperature of the Air	degrees 87·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·83
Extent of cloudy sky the whole sky clouded = 10	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·2
General Directions of wind	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 335
Fall of Rain	0·08
Total fall during month	20·7
" year	22·32
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 29th	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

The Northumberland Plate of 1,000 sovs.; winners of any handicap value 140 sovs. after the publication of the weights (June 2) 5 lbs.; or two such handicaps or of one value 200 sovs., 8 lbs.; or of any race value 300 sovs., 12 lbs. extra (extreme penalty); second to receive 50 sovs. out of the plate; entrance 5 sovs., the only forfeit if declared; 10 sovs. if left in for starters. Two miles.

Lord Durham's br c Sherburn, by Sheen—Primrose Day, 4yrs., 8 st 5lbs. ..... (Hickaby) 1

Mr N Wilson's br c Acaster, by Orme—Quetta, 4yrs., 7 st 11 lbs. ..... per Hall 2

Mr. Cunninghame's ch c Bernard Asthore, by Enthusiast—Georgia, 4yrs., 7st. 7 5lbs (L. Reiff) 3

(Winner trained by P. Peck.)

Won by eight lengths; seven lengths between second and third.—*Asian.*

We regret to hear of the death at Murree from abscess of the liver, following on enteric, of Captain F. G. G. Griffin, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, officiating D. A. A. G. for Musketry, Peshawar.

PARTNERS!

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN CHINESE PROGRAMME.

THE FUTURE OF THE DEMOCRATS.

DEATH-KNELL OF FREE SILVER.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

The Cunard "special" had only arrived in London at two in the morning, yet when, a few hours later, I called on Senator Chauncey M. Depew, he bore no signs of fatigue from the long Atlantic journey. He stepped into his sitting-room to greet me (writes a representative of "The Daily News") looking as bright and as boyish as ever. After a talk with him I have always to glance into a biographical dictionary to assure myself that he is really the greave politician, the long-tried leader of a great political party, the centr-l f r of many big rail-roads, the steward of accounted wealth. For as one sist ns to his cheery laugh, or catches a glimpse of his bright and optimistic ou look on life, you are forced to realise that here is one who has kept the good spirits, the hopefulness, and the daring courage of youth through many years of hard struggle and valiant service.

"It feels like home," said Senator Depew, as he raised the blind and looked out across the Thames valley, through the morning heat mist, to the irregular it es of houses on the opposite side of the Thames. "History has been rapidly made since we met last, a year ago. Then, you will remember, the American people were entering on the Spanish war, and though none of us doubted the ultimate result, we anticipated a long and costly struggle. None could see that in a hundred days the power of Spain would be broken, our forces everywhere successful, and that a new dominion would have passed into our hands. Nations learn new lessons rapidly, and our nation has quickly adjusted itself to its new conditions."

"Has America yet learned its lesson, Mr. Depew? Is the new Imperialism really accepted by your people, as a whole?"

"We do not call it Imperialism; that is a name used by those who wish to obliterate it. It is really a policy of expansion, the same policy that was adopted by America in 1803, when Jefferson purchased the Louisiana territories from France, that led us to acquire the country away to California from Mexico, and the Florida shields from Spain; the policy which gave us a United States, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the St. Lawrence. This policy of expansion is to-day, I believe, supported by the overwhelming majority of the American people. The American people in general, and the Republican party in particular, mean to continue it.

"It was like this," Mr. Depew continued. "Our people entered on the Spanish war from

PURELY UNSELFISH MOTIVES.

They saw that the people of Cuba were ill-governed and badly treated by the Spanish officials. They saw the suffering, the ill-treatment, the lawlessness, and that Spain could not subdue the rebellion of the Cubans, and they felt that something must be done. Then came the destruction of the Maine, an explosion which we believe to have been caused by a Spanish treachery, even though not a Spanish official connived at by the authorities. So the war came, and we entered on it with no thought of increase of territories, but to guarantee self-government to Cuba. But when the war was over, we found ourselves with the people of various semi-civilized countries left on our hands, especially the people of the Philippines. What were we to do with them? We could not hand them back to Spanish misgovernment, or permit them to attempt to govern themselves, with temporary anarchy, subsequent seizure by France or Germany, and possibly an European war as the result. The only thing left to us was to take up the burden of educating and fitting them for local self-government.

"At this point," Mr. Depew continued, "another factor came into play. For years our factories had had all they could do to cope with the demand for home markets. But, owing to our industrial expansion, we found, for the first time, that our output was in excess of the demand, and that unless we were prepared to reproduce among our artisans the same conditions as sometimes exist among our agricultural population, we must find new markets. Now the American eye quickly saw that the ten millions of the Philippines, the millions of Cuba, the populations of the other lands we had acquired, presented great potential markets. As the people of the Philippines are educated and civilized, they will want the appliances of civilization, the tools of industry, the things we make. Handed over to another nation, their markets would be closed to us; by retaining them we helped to

SOLVE THE GROWING PROBLEM

of where to dispose of the ever increasing output of our factories." "In short, Mr. Senator, the same problem faced you as long since faced our nation?"

"That is so. We saw that to meet our growing industrial expansion we must also have expansion of territory, if we did not wish for constant and chronic labour troubles. This factor, too, helped to draw us closer to England. For a hundred years men had been taking of common blood, common race, common tongue, common sympathies; for the last twelve years English orators and teachers have been specially eloquent on this theme. But all the time there was mighty little common feeling between us. The attitude of the American people was on the whole one of distrust towards England; they had not forgot en or forgiven her sympathy with the South during the Civil War. The feeling crystallized at the Venezuelan crisis, when the drop of a hat would have meant war between us. That was only four years ago, yet we have travelled so far in those four years that it seems a generation. When the time of stress and strain came, we found that while the other great Powers were either indifferent or acutly hostile, England stood by us. When the Powers wished to attempt to coerce us, England said that in such case she would fight by us. At least so we heard, and so we believe. Our officers came back from the seat of war, and told how active and genuine sympathies had been at the seat of battle. The officers from Manila said that while German ships there did everything to thwart us, the English Admiral helped in every way. The same story come from Hong Kong, and from every centre of campaign. These things brought about a revulsion of our feelings towards you. When Cognlan came to New York from Manila, made his famous speech, and sang the 'Hoch der Kaiser,' he uttered not only his own sentiments, but those of all our sailors. When trouble was raised for his outspoken sentiments, all the officers of our Navy said as plainly as they could, without being court martialed, that Cognlan had only voiced what all felt." "We found that not only were you one with us in sympathy, but that

OUR INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS ARE MUTUAL.

In the struggle for the markets of the East, other countries, when they acquire territory or spheres of influence, build a wall round, and shut out the trade of outside nations. You will have your spheres of influence as open to other nations as to yours. If You have confidence in the skil of your artizans and the excellence of your products to meet competition; and so have we. Industrial rivals we may be, but it is to our mutual interests that as many markets should be kept open as possible. Therefore we have determined that, in securing good government, and in maintaining open markets in China, and in the great regions beyond, the United States will work hand in hand with England. This does not mean a hard and fast alliance, but an entente cordiale."

One could not fail to recognise in these words, coming from so responsible and highly-placed a leader of the ruling party in the United States, the promise of a coming change in the Far East. "I understand then, Mr. Depew, that America is prepared to take active share in giving good government to China?"

"Yes. The method I personally would choose would be to strengthen the central Government, remove the abominable corruption that is now doing such harm, give stability to the administration, and to actively help in developing the country, and educating the people; in short, the modernising of the Chinese Government. An enormous market would quickly be opened up for manufactures, for the Chinese people are already trained to the point of needing our tools and machines.

"But such a policy would surely not be acceptable to the whole of the Republican party?"

A SMALL SECTION OPPOSED TO EXPANSION.

"There is a small section of the Republican party opposed to expansion, but it has little power. It is mainly composed of sociological philosophers, men of whom Mr. Edward Atkinson is a type, who consider that their theories of government should be always carried out, whatever the condition of the people to whom they are applied. They would willingly give self government even where they knew that such self-government would result in anarchy. But the se compose a very small section of the party. Otherwise, the Republican party is practically united."

"And what of the Democrats?"

"The Democrats are at present seeking an issue on which they can fight the Presidential election next year. They are haunted by the ghost of free silver. The leaders have taught their people that the free coinage of silver at sixteen to one is the sure panacea for all political ill, and many of their people have really got to believe it. But the free silver cry has lost its effect on the people outside the party ranks. We are more prosperous than ever before, and our people now want no remedies for diseases, any more than a hungry man needs appetite pills. The man who would in the financial troubles of 1893 have adopted free silver as a remedy are now too prosperous to need any remedy at all. The consequence is, the able and astute men who rule the party are seeking for a new platform, which, while not alienating the free silver men, will appeal more generally to the nation. Some of these leaders, be it noted, are more expansionist (though in a different way) and more in favour of a big Army and a mighty Navy than are the Republicans.

"What will happen in the Democratic ranks is this. So far as I can see, and this has never been published before, the Democratic leaders are

SMOOTHING THE WAY FOR A GIGANTIC DEAL.

At the great Democratic National Convention, when the free silverites push for their plank, the so-called Expansionists of the Democrats will make a proposal. 'We cannot go to the country on either of our issues with any hope of success,' they will say. 'You let your free silver plank sink out of sight for this election and we will give up our schemes for a big army and great navy and territ rial expansion. Let us move the country on the cry of anti-Imperialism, anti-trusts, anti-Expansion, anti-wealth in its corporate form, and propose Socialistic legislation for the relief of labour.' If they do this, there will be, of course, a tremendous struggle, but the Republican will come out on top.

"You must, however, remember," Mr. Depew added, "that I am supposing affairs go on the same as now. If there were to come a great financial crisis, if the Philippine campaign was very long drawn out if there was a very bad season, the whole political situation might be changed."

"But, Mr. Depew, surely the adoption of such a policy would mean the abandonment of Mr. Bryan as Democratic candidate for the Presidency?"

"If bat policy it adopted Mr. Bryan is not likely to secure the nomination. The party will look out for a safe man, such as Senator German a man whose name does not alarm the solid and sober sections of the community. Mr. Bryan is a very brilliant man, a fine speaker, and a man of more than ordinary gifts; but he does not inspire confidence in the more sober people. They feel that there is no saying what he would do if he became President."

"Is there really very much feeling against the trusts?"

"There is

A STRONG SENTIMENT AGAINST TRUSTS,

but so far it has had nothing to crystallise around, because the trusts have as yet given neither the producer nor the consumer any great cause to complain. Personally I am opposed to the great trusts because it means excessive control of the wealth and industry of the people being centred in a few hands. But the keen commercial competition has out profits so small that only very large operators can afford to do business and live off the fractional gains to be made in many lines. Then one result of the trusts has been that the employers and workers receive 10 per cent. higher wages all round than they did a few years back. This rise in wages has been made by each trust immediately on starting operations. If the trust are willing to continue this, to distribute a large part of the profits they make by gigantic dealing as increased wages for their men and lessened prices for purchasers, then the present agitation against trusts will die out. If, however, the trust exercise their power to raise prices and cut wages the agitation will have something to go on. But even then, it is hard to see what the Federal Government can do. Trusts are purely State and not inter-State affairs, and so, in the opinion of many constitutional lawyers, can only be dealt with by State legislation. Out of our forty-five States—believe that only four have enacted anti-Trust laws—But the Federal Government will find some means of checking what may become a great danger to the State. To avoid the growing hostility to trusts, and increase the legal difficulties of reaching them, they are all becoming corporations. They secure a charter for a company with enormous capital in one of the States which invite such organizations. This company buys up all the companies forming the trust. Then the trust becomes a company differing in no respect from other corporations, except its enormous capitalisation and its control of the product."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's ss Obra, 2,496 tons, Captain G Brown, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The Bombay Persia S N Co's ss King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C H Barron, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden 22nd June with a general cargo and 37 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's ss Secundra, 1,675 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (24th May,) via coast ports, with a general cargo. She had normal monsoon weather during the voyage.

The German East Africa Line's s Sultan, 1,761 tons Captain C Bohusack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar 17th June via Marmugoa with a general cargo and Mr E Dunbar, Mr D Reales and 106 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's ss Vadala, 2,134 tons, Captain S Boon, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta 4th June, via Galle-Colombo and Cochin, with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced squally weather with fresh monsoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s.s. Vindobonar 2,089 tons captain C Bellan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe (29th May) with a general cargo and Mr. Kruger Mr. Mody, Mr. Vorder as passengers. She met with during the voyage S. W. monsoon and heavy sea.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 29.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Heuing	Do.		Do.
Lawrence		Kendall	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Minto		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Piffard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Ilaree	373	Nacoda			A Munjee
Hercules	839	Nielsen			Bombay Co
Pekin	2502	Hayward			P O Co
Oba	1496	Brown	Calcutta		M M & Co
Nankin	2511	Lyon			P O Co
Ichchulda	1873	Kendall			Bombay Co
Terrier	1 03	Kam jard			P & O Co
Bacalla	1045	Tyrell			M M & Co
Sadir	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
India	2591	Robertson			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Clan Grant	3571	Elliott	Liverpool	7-7	F M & Co
C	H Bolkow	639	Bennett	P Gulf	30-6	B & P S N Co
H&J	H M S Mandala	745	H L Fleet	R N		R I Navy
	Hulk Tenasserim	1660	do	do	do.	
L	Kaveri	258	Ahmed			Shpd & Co
M	Clydesdale	1003	Dennis	Aden	28-7	P & O Co
N	Zain	1783	mith	Antwerp	3-7	W & A G & Co
O	Fero la	1927	Bainbridge	Kobe	1-7	W & A G & Co
P	Richenfels	1866	Ziegenmeyer	Hamburg	5-7	Glade & Co
Q	Irene	1288	Carr	Antwerp	8-7	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	513	Adum	M Goa	1-7	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Chusan	2852	Street	China	18-7	P & O Co
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Liverpool	1-7	W & A G & Co
5	Shanghai	1161	Bennett	London	30-6	P & O Co
6	Parramatta	2834	Symons	China	4-7	P & O Co
7	Italia	3091	Migone	Marseilles	30-6	W & A G & Co
10	Assyria	970	Nelson			M M & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	1-7	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Pickford	Karachi	30-6	M M & Co
15	Peshawar	2261	McAlister	Aden	1-7	R I C Jos sub

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·8s

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8m. 44·8s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Vadala	Boon	Calcutta, June 4.
29	Secundra	Allen	Calcutta, May 21.
	Vindobona	Bellen	Kobe, May 29.
	Sultan	Bonasack	Zanzibar, June 17.
	King Arthur	Barron	Aden, June 22.
	Culna	Hill	Rangoon, etc.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Ocean	Schmitz	Yokohama.
	Canada	Scott	Persian Gulf.
	Alceto	Foxhall	Hull via Karachi.
	Obra	Brown	Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for Trading yesterday:—Steamer Vindobona, for Trieste, etc.

" King Arthur, for Aden, Jeddah, etc.

" Secundra for Calcutta, etc.

" Peaface, for Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clant Grant s—225 bales wool, 320 bales Cotton fly, 280 bales cotton waste, Tok ns e Shamjee; 12,000 cwt Wheat, Sadday and Co.

Hispania s—40 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 65 bales wool, Esmail Moojee; 9 bales wool, M Lalljee; 63 bales wool, Dongers

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THERE is something pathetic in the death at Fulham, at the age of ninety-two, in very poor circumstances, of Count Orsi, formerly Attaché to Napoleon III. Many years ago the Count contributed to *Fraser's Magazine* a series of papers dealing with important episodes in the life of Prince Louis Napoleon prior to his advent to the presidency of the French Republic, and these were included in a volume by the Count—"Recollections of the Last Half-Century"—published by Longmans nearly twenty years ago. The book has been out of print for several years, but it is of considerable value, as giving an intimate view of some of the adventures of the Prince by one who long enjoyed his confidence and friendship.

It was Count Orsi who was the principal actor in the ill-fated expedition of the Prince from London to Boulogne in the summer of 1840. In a fortnight he raised £20,000 for the Prince's use, and he hired the steamer "as if intended for an excursion," on which the Prince and his friends set sail from the Thames, after experiencing considerable difficulty in dodging the detectives. Unfortunately for the little scheme, it may be remembered, Boulogne was reached a day later than had been arranged, and the chiefs of the popular movement who were to support the military rising having surmised by the non-arrival of the Prince on the date fixed that something had taken place, either in London or at sea, which had given a clue to the French authorities, had decamped from the town, and had left the people to take care of themselves. The plot failed completely, and the Prince and his supporters found themselves in prison.

Later their trial took place in Paris—the Prince being sentenced to imprisonment for life. Orsi's term was five years, and on its completion he returned to London. He kept up a secret correspondence with the imprisoned Prince through the latter's valet, and borrowed for him £1,000 from the Duke of Brunswick. On the Prince receiving word that this money had been raised, he at once set about carrying into effect a plan for his escape from the prison at Ham where he was confined. This he successfully accomplished, deceiving the warders and the sentinels by assuming the garb of a joiner. He made his way to London, Count Orsi, who was in Paris in 1871, was made a prisoner during the Commune. The Count was an Italian, and had lived in this country for many years.

The *Academy* prints a number of interesting suggestions from writers as to the best month's holiday for a literary man of average means who has completed a hard year's work and needs rest and change. Professor Skeat prefers to "remain quietly at home, where rest is assured and a sufficient change of employment is perfectly attainable." Mr. William Archer recommends a walking tour in the Italian Alps, "given fine weather and good company." Mrs. W. K. Clifford says there is nothing so good as the sea: "Take ship and sail to any where; a fortnight off and back again." Mr. Sidney Lee believes in such hackneyed Swiss resorts as Zermatt and Malofa; but "if the holiday-maker be a townsman unaccustomed to violent exercise, any spot on earth in the open country a thousand feet or so above the sea level . . . would serve the turn of the seeker after rest and change."

Mr. Stephen Phillips is all in favour of a cycling tour in Normandy, "with as little haste and method as possible." To the literary man, if much exhausted, Dr. Robertson Nicoll recommends "one or other of three Surrey villages," which he declines to name. If he is not too much exhausted let him go to Switzerland. Mr. Pett Ridge is of opinion that London can furnish all the change of surrounding that the literary man wants. On the other hand, Mr. Silas Hocking says, "Get right away from London or from wherever your work lies"—to Cornwall or Cumberland or Norway or Switzerland. Dean Hole suggests Glengariff, Ireland; Dovedale, Derbyshire, or Folkestone; while Mr. Max Beerbohm's prescription is "A four-post bed in a field of poppies."

The round of galeties which Cambridge and her undergraduates are offering a townful of visitors this week may safely be said (a correspondent writes) to rival in hilarity and variety any that have gone before. The river has more craft on it than, "wet-bobs" say, has been the case for several "Mays," and the "bumping," which began on Wednesday in glorious weather, though yesterday was less inviting, and concludes to-morrow, has already provided rowing of a very high order. Yesterday's gaieties were enhanced by the arrival of the Australians, who are to be feted in regal fashion during their sojourn. The lack of adequate hotel accommodation in the old town is still very marked.

Dr. Watson, who recently returned from his latest lecturing tour in America, is in London. He greatly enjoyed his trip, and although the expenses of the lecturing tour were very heavy, his share of the net profits, the "Independent" states, came to £2,100. Dr. Watson, with Mrs. Watson and a party of friends from Boston, witnessed a performance of the dramatised version of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" at the Providence Opera House one night last month. Dr. Watson was delighted with the play, and said that it surpassed all his expectations. He expressed himself as gratified with the fidelity with which the scenes and characters of his sketches had been transferred to the stage.

A large folio Book of Common Prayer of 1672 which belonged to Bishop Creighton, who was Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1670, has been returned to its old home in the Palace at Wells, and added to the many historic treasures of the library. It is an excellent specimen of the binder's art, having been bound by Mr. S. Mearns, the binder to Charles II.

In his early journalistic days when he took to playwriting, the late Mr. Daly had many discouragements that might have turned a less dogged and determined man away from the craft entirely. W. E. Burton refused to have anything to do with his "Bachelor's Wardrobe," Joseph Jefferson declined "Joe's Wife" with thanks, Mrs. John Wood returned "Master and Man" as being "out of her line," and it is told that Laura Keene was so careless of "Napoleon III." that she mislaid the manuscript. All this only made young Daly the more determined to succeed, and succeed he did, for when ultimately he got the chance of writing a play for actual production he contrived to turn out "Leah the Forsaken" (founded on Mosenthal's "Deborah"), which might almost be said to have made the reputation of Kate Bateman both in this country and in America. His other plays, and his adaptations from Charles Reade, Wilkie Collins, Dickens, &c., and some forty or more plays from French and German sources, have had considerable vogue.

The theatre near Leicester-square, which still bears the name of Mr. Daly, although now under different proprietorship, was opened in 1893, Lord and Lady Salisbury, the then American Ambassador, and other distinguished visitors being present the first night. Mr. Daly made a speech on that occasion, in the course of which he said: "It is just nine years since we first came among you—aspirants for your valued but friendly favour. As the first American company to visit England, it is fitting perhaps that we should be the last . . . found a theatre among you. From that first night in July, 1884, when the company of American comedians stood before you on the little stage of Toole's Theatre, unknown and waiting for the word of encouragement, we felt that there was something better than fortune to be conquered in this English land—and that was the hearty affection of the English heart. It was you who made it easy for us to come again and again, and at last to have a theatre in which we could stay as long as you want us." It is some little time since Mr. Daly's excellent troupe appeared in London.

Kang Yu-Wei, the famous Chinese reformer, who is now in this country, is a man of about forty years of age. He knows little or no English. It will be remembered that he was in Peking at the time of the "coup d'etat" last year, and that he was able on a hint from the Emperor to make his escape. At Shanghai he took refuge on a British man-o'-war, which conveyed him to Hong Kong. From there he went to Japan, and thence to America, where he received a very hearty welcome from his countrymen. Kang, who has come to England in the interests of his party and of the Emperor, is likely to remain here for some time.

For some time past there has been considerable excitement in Glasgow over a number of charges which have been brought against Lord Overton as an employer. The matter has arisen just now in consequence of Lord Overton being largely responsible for the "evangelistic campaign" which is to take place in that city during the autumn under Mr. Moody. His lordship is one of the most influential laymen of the Free Church—so influential that he was chosen to second the proposal on the Union question, which was carried by so triumphant a majority at the late meeting of the Free Assembly. He is a leading spirit in "Christian philanthropy," and, being immensely wealthy, is one of the most liberal givers to missions and other agencies connected with the Free Church.

As Mr. Garrett went on speaking, Mr. Moody left the platform to sit by the late Mr. Balfour, one of the most princely men in the city. "Here's salvation for Liverpool! will you take hold of it?" pleaded the evangelist; and Mr. Balfour took a thousand shares. Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., took another thousand, and before Mr. Garrett sat down the whole of the money required had been promised. "They were throwing money to us on the platform," said Mr. Garrett. The result of that meeting is well known. There are now eighty houses of the kind sketched by Mr. Garrett, one company alone feeding 20,000 people a day; and the enterprise, so far from being a charity, pays a dividend of 6 per cent.

THE FACTION FIGHTS IN THE SOUTH.

OUTBREAKS BY SHANARS.

THE Shanars of Sivakasi are reported to be misbehaving themselves, to put it very mildly indeed. We constantly hear of acts of violence on the part of the Shanars in and about Sivakasi. The latest case reported is the razing to the ground of a Pillayar Coil in the town, which they would rather see demolished than denied entrance into. Cases of houses dacoity by Shanars are also reported at Sivakasi. I am at present unable to say how far these reports are true. It is inexplicable how with sepoys in their midst and the authorities on the alert, an attack on the Pillayar Coil could have been planned and carried out. But that mischief is abroad among the Shanars is undeniable. This points to the necessity for firm dealing with this class, for any sympathy shown to them appears to set their backs up. The fact is, there is little to choose between the one class and the other—both are equally bad and both stand in need of resolute treatment. If the present attitude of the Shanars is to be regarded as indicating the measure of their appreciation of Government for interposing to save them, then a more ungrateful class never existed. The tendency to lawlessness on the part of this class at the present moment deserves to be carefully watched, if any settlement that may be arrived at as the result of Mr. Hammick's deputation is so be full, fair and permanent.—*Madras Mail.*

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 30.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

4998—Wadia and C—Bansali Munmohun Damodar vs Purshotumdas Mangaldas Nathubhai—Nanu and H. Part heard.

694-98—Payne G and S—Tribhowandas Jadhowjee vs Megjeebhai Nathubhai—Wadia and G.

410-98—Payne G and S—Ghoob Elias Sassoon and others vs Nasarbhoy Curmusey and others—Dikshit and D, and K B Mehta.

119-98—Dikshit and D—Lakmidas Valjee and others vs Vallivahoo Manaiklal—D and J.

641-97—Payne G and S—Abdool Hossein Abdoolally and others vs Nazarali Dawoodjee and others—Little and Co.

193-97—Dikshit and D—Balwant Arjoon Deraz and others vs Purshotum Lala and others—In person.

537 97—Crawford B and Co—Ghulam Rahimbola vs Meeya Adam Hajee Mahomed and others—Payne G and S and Bhalchandra and K.

318-97—In person—Abdool Gafoor Nisamudin Patel vs Gootboodin bin Amarodin Patel and others—J C Canna.

332-98—Little and Co—Noor Mohomed Peerbhoy and another vs Ismailbhoy Peerbhoy Danjee and another—Payne G and S, and Thakurdas D C and H.

57-98—Ardeshir Hormasji D—Dungchoboy Poonjee vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.

At 2-30 p.m.

To speak to the minutes of the Decree.

248-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Narondas Canjee vs Madhavjee Bhugwanjee and others—M H Khan.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

331-98—Crakie L and O—Bai Maneckvalu vs Karsondas Pragjee Matubhai and J—Part heard.

37-99—Bicknell M and M—Gokuldhand Rowchand vs Chotoram Motiram and others—Dikshit and D.

165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kara Laljee vs Bhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.

632-97—M H Khan—Kalianjee Liyaiq and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Rayade and others—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Alexandrotteke Fitseo	Fisher Miss	Mukerji K K
Allix Maurice	Forster W	Nice J W
Ambrosini Henry	Ganchrane	Paoli G T
Ardesar Khosero Irani	Gay A Mrs	Pherozshaw Dadabhoy Kiavia
Armstrong F C	Goldspink Charles	Prentice H
Birachin H J	Gulpey B L	Puridephott A C
Blackwell B W	Hakim Sayed Ameer Hussain	Raymond A Mrs
Brandani T	Hamiltoe Miss	Redslop M Miss
Branson M	Hopkinson Elsworths	Robson John
Burrows W	James L	Rustomji Bomanji Vazidar
Canain P	Jones V Miss	Steel I M
C Rustomji	Kelli, Maurice L	Strask Fredrick
Chappier K	Kydd Thomas Rae	Taylor T E
Compton H	Lockhart Charlotte Miss	Thomas W T
Conder Dr	Middleton J S	Watts Mrs
Coode R G	Miller Walter	Weinwarm Moriz
Darshani Khakrur Sawhar	Misrahi Armand	White D Mrs
Dsuza Adela Miss	Moscowitsch M	Williams W J
		Wright J

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Jumma Musjid, Bombay:—DARA BROS.
Crawford Market:—D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.
Byculla:—N. POWELL & Co.
Poona:—BEYNON & Co.
Igatpura, Lonauli and Bhusawal:—CO-OPERATIVE STORES.
Agra:—JOHN & Co.
Delhi:—A. BARAKAT & Co., and SEN Co.
Lucknow:—W. C. KIDD.
Cawnpore:—SEN & Co.
Hyderabad (Deccan):—LESLIE GAY & Co.
Meerut:—HOSKINS & Co.
Bangalore:—CAPTAIN & Co. SHRIERES & Co.
Mysore:—SHRIERES & Co.
Umballa:—BALL, HOBSON & Co.
And all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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Delicious, wholesome and not dear.

When buying a tin of Van Houten's Chocolate Drops, or a similar tin of Van Houten's Chocolate Croquettes, the purchaser gets a splendid kind of Chocolate, in a convenient, edible form, and after it has been tried, the flavor is certain to be pronounced "Delicious!"

Those who prefer the Tablet form can procure the Chocolate in that shape, and also in small Bars.

Van Houten's Chocolate, of irreproachable composition, forms a splendid and delicious snack when on a picnic, a journey, or when out for a spin on the wheel.

Taking into consideration the quality of Van Houten's Chocolate, it is not dear.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious.

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Possessing almost Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

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